

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Soviet Union*

Vol III No 199

15 October 1985

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

U.S. Deliberately 'Misinterprets' Arms Offer [PRAVDA 14 Oct]	AA 1
U.S. Attempts to 'Discredit' Arms Offer	AA 4
Reagan Tries To Justify Stand on Arms Proposals	AA 6
Grinevskiy Discusses Information Exchanges	AA 7

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Pricing Experts Confer in Bucharest [IZVESTIYA 11 Oct]	BB 1
CEMA Committee Examines Program [IZVESTIYA 12 Oct]	BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable'	CC 1
PRC Supports Soviet Peace Proposals at UN [Sharkov]	CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Bovin On Prospects For Geneva Summit [IZVESTIYA 13 Oct]	A 1
Reagan Carrying 'Burden' To Summit Talks [Shishlin]	A 2

CHINA

Reportage on Supreme Soviet Delegation's Visit	B 1
IZVESTIYA Report on Arrival [11 Oct]	B 1
Meeting With PRC Parliamentarians	B 1
Tolkunov Meets With Peng Zhen [IZVESTIYA 12 Oct]	B 1
Li Xiannian, Tolkunov Hold Talks	B 2
Delegation Visits Guangzhou	B 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Laos' Sipaseut Applauds Ties With USSR [PRAVDA 6 Oct]	E 1
--	-----

EASTERN EUROPE

Demichev Visit to Hungary Reported	F 1
Discussion With L. Pal [IZVESTIYA 10 Oct]	F 1

Meets With Kadar, Leaves Budapest [IZVESTIYA 11 Oct]	F 2
Reportage on Demichev 14 October Visit	F 3
Leaves for Budapest	F 3
Delegation Arrives	F 3
Reportage Comment on Polish Election	F 3
Election Tests Youth	F 4
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 12 Oct]	
Jaruzelski Remarks to Voters	F 5
[PRAVDA 12 Oct]	

WESTERN EUROPE

Round-up of Reaction to Gorbachev Arms Offer [PRAVDA 8 Oct]	G 1
Army Paper Editorial on Gorbachev Paris Visit [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 12 Oct]	G 2
Zagladin Views Soviet-French Relations [MOSCOW NEWS 6 Oct]	G 4
British Refusal to Meet Palestinians Officials Noted	G 7
U.S. Attempts to End Allies' Technology Sales	G 8
NATO's 'Display Determination' Exercises Criticized	G 9
IZVESTIYA on Britain as Pentagon's 'Hostage'	G 10

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Reportage on Al-Qadhdhafi's Moscow Visit, Meetings	H 1
Report on Arrival [IZVESTIYA 11 Oct]	H 1
PRAVDA Report on Talks [10 Oct]	H 1
11 Oct Talks [PRAVDA 12 Oct]	H 2
Talks Continue [PRAVDA 12 Oct]	H 2
Meeting With Diplomats	H 3
Shevardnadze Meets Al-Turayki	H 3
JANA Report on Meeting	H 3
Dinner Speeches Reported [PRAVDA 13 Oct]	H 3
Leaders Receive Delegation [PRAVDA 14 Oct]	H 8
Soviet-Libyan Agreements Signed	H 8
Al-Qadhdhafi News Conference	H 9
Delegation Departs	H 9
TV Coverage of Departure	H 10
Al-Qadhdhafi Cables Thanks	H 10
Arms Reported as Goal of Al-Qadhdhafi Visit [KUNA]	H 11
Syrians Reportedly To Receive Nuclear Weapons [KUNA]	H 11

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

TASS Reports Opening of CPSU CC Plenum	R 1
Plenum Agenda	R 1

Draft CPSU Program Discussed	R 1
[PRAVDA 15 Oct]	
Talyzin Replaces Baybakov as Gosplan Chief	R 1
USSR Ministerial Appointments Reported	R 2
[SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITEL'STVA SSSR]	
Gromyko Presents State Honors to Dymshits, Others	R 2
Soviet Attitude To Terrorism Noted	R 2
PRAVDA Reports Latest Issue of KOMMUNIST	R 3
LATE REPORT: CPSU CC Announces New Appointments	R 3

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Comments on Consumer Goods Program	S 1
[10 Oct]	
Karavayev Urges Construction Reorganization	S 3
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 3 Oct]	

U.S. DELIBERATELY 'MISINTERPRETS' ARMS OFFER

PM140903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "United States Against 'Star Peace'"]

[Text] Washington, 13 Oct (TASS) -- The latest Soviet proposals for a radical reduction of nuclear arms and the nonmilitarization of outer space continue to be widely discussed by politicians, public figures, and the mass media in the United States and Western Europe.

These initiatives have been described as exceptionally important as they open the way to a constructive political dialogue at the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting.

This has also been conceded by some senior officials of the U.S. Administration.

But some hardliners in the Washington administration have not given up their deliberate attempts to play down the significance of the new Soviet proposals and misinterpret them.

In the course of current U.S. unofficial contacts with NATO allies to work out a uniform stand on the new Soviet initiatives, for example, an international effort is being made to wash out the meaning of the proposal that a 50 percent cut in the nuclear arms of the two countries, which are capable of reaching the other's territory, is directly linked to the other part of the Soviet proposal that it can be effected only if agreement is reached on the nonmilitarization of outer space, that is, the nondeployment of any kind of weaponry in space.

U.S. spokesmen have deliberately hushed up that part of the proposal and have been eager to reduce it to playing with numbers.

All kinds of "studies" have been launched to prove that the Soviet Union has the edge in offensive weapons systems and so the United States must have a powerful and lasting [moshchnaya i prochnaya] defense in outer space, which is now called Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative".

It has been pointed out more than once now that what is being developed has nothing to do with defense but is an offensive system which is geared to arms deployment in outer space and can be used against targets in outer space as well as from space against targets on earth.

This is what the "star wars" concept is all about and no trickery can cover up the fact.

Administration officials have said at the same time that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" is not a bargaining chip. They have been using the words despite the fact that what is at issue is not haggling but taking a sensible decision not to start another dangerous stage of creating space strike weapons, not to set about creating a new class of weaponry that will usher in a new round of the arms race, which will be even more dangerous and have unpredictable implications. What is at issue is not driving ahead bargain but preserving life on earth and preserving civilization.

Paul Nitze, consultant to the U.S. President and the secretary of state on arms reduction talks, and other administration officials are now holding consultations in West European capitals, arguing for the need to push along Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative".

But many West European countries remain cold to the idea since people there take a realistic view of the perilous consequences of the program being implemented.

West German television reported that during Nitze's meeting with Horst Ehmke, vice chairman of the SPD faction in the Bundestag, the U.S. representative was told that the new Soviet proposals should be carefully analyzed and that Mikhail Gorbachev's initiatives need a well-considered reply.

The gambits employed by the U.S. Administration and the military-industrial complex, which has already snatched a huge sum of money in government appropriations to pursue the program, have included a claim that the Soviet Union has had a space program similar to the U.S. program for some time.

It is a lie, and one that has been repeatedly rebutted by the Soviet Union.

As early as the very beginning of the talks in Geneva, the USSR suggested that a moratorium be imposed on the creation, including research and development, and on the testing and deployment of space strike weapons for the entire duration of the negotiations and that the two countries freeze their strategic offensive arms.

The United States has turned down those proposals; it has not given a positive response to them.

But the U.S. Administration has also kept silent on this fact, concealing it from public opinion.

Now another argument has been brought into play, that the 1972 Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of Antiballistic Missile Systems allegedly allows research into an antimissile defense, including in space.

This was contended recently, for instance, by Robert McFarlane, assistant to the President for national security affairs.

But this is another lie since Article 5 of that treaty says: "Each party undertakes not to develop, test, or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based, or mobile land-based."

So, by having started research in space on the Pentagon's assignments effectively with the aim of developing, testing, and launching weapons in space, the United States has been directly violating the ABM treaty.

Gerard Smith, one of the leading authorities on arms control who once served as head of the U.S. delegation to Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks, told a news conference yesterday that by its actions the U.S. Administration has been dealing a blow to the treaty.

News analysts hold the U.S. Government responsible for these violations. If the United States wants the treaty preserved, it has no right to break either its letter or its individual articles.

The Soviet leaders declare that exploring outer space for peaceful purposes benefits mankind and promotes space science. The United States, however, distorting precisely such an approach by the Soviet Union, asserts that the USSR, like the United States, is carrying out fundamental work into strategic defense. The difference here is perfectly clear. The Soviet fundamental research effort is directed at the peaceful exploration of outer space. The development projects in the United States are carried out under assignments from the Pentagon. Their aim is to develop weapons and to deploy them in space.

Mikhail Gorbachev noted in his replies to TIME magazine: "When we speak about research and the need to ban it, we naturally do not mean basic research. This research is going on and, obviously, will continue."

"What we refer to is the development projects in the United States carried out under assignments and contracts from the Defense Department. Moreover, we have in mind those which have reached a point when models and experimental prototypes are bound to appear and when out-of-laboratory field experiments and tests are to be conducted."

In preparing for Geneva, the U.S. Administration, especially Reagan's entourage, such personalities as Caspar Weinberger, Richard Perle, and Edward Teller, that is, those who set the militarist tone to U.S. policy, declare that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" can in no way be the subject of negotiations in Geneva. That they will not allow discussion of the problem in Geneva.

What about the objective of the negotiations then? In January this year, the U.S. secretary of state and the USSR's foreign minister signed a joint Soviet-American statement on the subject and objectives of the Geneva talks which set forth precisely and clearly that everything will be considered and resolved in interrelationship: space and nuclear armaments -- strategic and medium-range. Does it mean that the United States renounces this agreement? In a word -- no, but in actual fact, a certain group reflecting the interests of the military-industrial complex tirelessly keep saying that strike weapons must be deployed in outer space.

One more argument: By saying that research work is being carried out in the interests of all nations, the United States, under this pretext, is in fact luring its allies into becoming accomplices in the "star wars" program. Why is this being done? This is being done in order to resolve the questions which the Americans are unable to cope with fast enough with the aid of their own scientific potential alone. They want to obtain additional funds from Western Europe, including from private monopolies. They want to get hold of minds, as in the case of the "Manhattan Project", as a result of which the atom bomb was created. At that time, from all over Europe, from all over the world, the United States gathered scientists in order to perform one task -- to create nuclear weapons and thus ensure for itself nuclear supremacy. It created the weapons, but did not ensure supremacy. This should be a lesson to all who gamble on achieving supremacy by means of deploying space weapons.

What is important now is to stop this insane process that may result in disastrous consequences. This is precisely the position to which the Soviet Union adheres. Those who claim that the Soviet Union seeks to hinder U.S. efforts to develop space weapons substantiate their "arguments" by the assertions that this would freeze U.S. technological development and ensure superiority for the Soviet Union in handling its scientific and technical tasks. All this is being said in order to try and place a militarist idea within a framework that has nothing whatsoever to do with the problem. The Soviet Union is resolving its issues according to its own program; those who entertain the illusion that by creating weapons they may achieve superiority both in the economic and scientific and technical development of the United States will surely be out in their calculations. Time will show this.

No matter what consultations the United States might have with its allies in favor of the "Strategic Defense Initiative", human reason calls for the fulfillment of the mandate of mankind -- outer space must remain peaceful, experiments of all kinds which may bring dangerous consequences upon the world must be stopped.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO 'DISCREDIT' ARMS OFFER

LD112301 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 11 Oct 85

["Arithmetic the American way" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, October 11 TASS -- The discussion of the new Soviet proposals to reduce by 50 per cent the nuclear arms of the USSR and the United States that reach each other's territory is becoming more active in American military-political circles. While not rejecting as a whole the Soviet Union's new major initiatives the United States Administration is making a certain effort to discredit them, to show that they are "unacceptable in principle" for the United States and NATO.

That is why the consultant of the President and secretary of state of the United States on arms reduction talks Paul Nitze has set out on a tour of West European NATO countries. His task is to present to the allies the Soviet proposals in the distorted American interpretation, to mould, but only on Washington's terms, a "uniform approach" of NATO countries to these proposals.

What is the basis suggested by Washington? What is the United States trying to range against the clear-cut Soviet proposals and where to is it drawing its West European allies?

For instance, our proposal on the 50 per cent reduction of Soviet and American nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territory is referred in Washington to the category of proposals -- just imagine -- that supposedly disrupt the constructive commencement of talks. More than that, it is even being said that the implementation of this proposal would substantially increase the Soviet Union's capability of inflicting a first nuclear strike, while the United States "does not possess" such a capability.

We will put to one side those extraneous numerical features which American representatives use to "back up" these claims. Let us just recall that the Soviet Union has more than once proposed to the United States that they commit themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons one against the other.

The authors of the American "argumentation" also forget that the USSR has long since undertaken the commitment unilaterally not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

However, all these facts are seemingly irrelevant to the American representatives who have set themselves the single aim of playing down the importance of the clear-cut Soviet proposal.

Let us take another point invented by the propaganda experts from the White House. At a special briefing they tried to "prove" to journalists that the Soviet proposals supposedly assume that the USSR has every right to threaten Europe, while "poor" Europe, alas, has no rights at all to defend itself.

Then the "logical" reasoning of these propaganda men is as follows: The United States faces a dilemma -- either to defend itself or its allies -- because the American medium-range arms and forward-based arms after a reduction in volumes proposed by the Soviet Union supposedly simply will not be able to solve both tasks simultaneously.

The matter is that the Soviet Union's position in respect of the nuclear medium-range systems in Europe makes it possible to preserve also in that region a parity of forces, to ensure equality and equal security.

The actions of the United States -- the continuing deployment of American Pershing-2 missiles on European soil -- are directed at wrecking such a parity. Already now the United States has deployed 81 Pershing-2s in West Germany and 128 cruise missiles in Britain, Italy and Belgium.

Counting the nuclear-missile potential of Britain and France, NATO confronts the Soviet Union with 387 missiles carrying 739 warheads, that is almost as much as the USSR has. And in its proposals the Soviet Union proceeds from the idea of leaving in the European part of the country as many of its missiles as the NATO countries have (counting by warheads) and not one missile more.

But for the Pentagon this is not enough. The Pentagon holds that it must have its medium-range missiles in Europe at all costs and "forgets" that they belong to the category of strategic arms in respect of the Soviet Union, whereas the Soviet medium-range missiles do not reach American territory and, therefore, are not strategic ones in respect of the United States. Where can you find here the "violation of the balance" stated by the American representatives? This is clearly an invented issue.

With the help of such groundless claims the Pentagon would like to perpetuate the presence of its first strike missiles on European territory and to secure for the United States strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

A representative of the administration was put the following question: Is not the Soviet Union's demand that the American long-range cruise missiles and Pershing-2s, capable of striking Soviet territory, be included in the weapon systems subject to reduction, a fair and substantiated one? The representative's answer can be at best described as vague: These missiles are important only in the context of the balance of forces in separate theatres of operations and not in the strategic context... [TASS ellipsis] The Pershing-2 missiles are not a weapon of attack but a weapon intended to restrict the rates of escalation of a conflict, and so on and so forth. He could not invent anything else, anything more convincing.

And he did not succeed also in refuting the fact that in reality these are very accurate offensive weapons, weapons of the first nuclear strike.

Neither did the American representative manage to answer the question about where the air-launched cruise missiles have "vanished" in his calculations. He could not come up with anything better than the statement that this was classified information concerning the combat load of heavy bombers and for this reason he could not speak on this matter in public. But each bomber can carry from 20 to 28 such missiles and their total number can reach 8,000-10,000! This is "classified" and extremely dangerous information because these missiles can add up to 10,000 nuclear warheads to the American strategic arsenal.

In general all the "arithmetic" cited at the briefing gives rise to serious doubts about the conscientiousness of its authors. For instance, the number of United States heavy bombers was drastically played down -- instead of 5.9 the figure 263 was mentioned. In the case of the USSR, on the contrary, the number of such delivery vehicles was arbitrarily exaggerated, and quite considerably -- instead of 150 it was claimed that it has 480 heavy bombers. As to the total number of intercontinental ballistic missiles, ballistic missiles launched by submarines and heavy bombers, it was also given with very serious distortions: In the case of the United States it was again understated -- 1983 instead of 2210, while in the case of the USSR it was arbitrarily exaggerated and 2832 units were named instead of 2504. All this was clearly done with the aim of "proving" the Soviet Union's non-existent superiority.

If we are to speak of the results of reductions according to the plan proposed by the Soviet Union, here too the American representative tried to distort the essence of the matter. For the USSR agrees that the total number of nuclear arms of the USSR and the United States capable of reaching each other's territory should be 1250 and 1680 respectively, that is, it agrees that the United States would have a certain advantage in the number of delivery vehicles. The USSR is prepared to accept this bearing in mind that the sides will have an equal number of nuclear warheads -- 6,000 each -- and that this would ensure a rough strategic balance. It is exactly for such a parity, one recalls, that the United States has come out. But it appears that it is one thing to say something and another thing to do it. All this is very much not to the liking of some people in Washington. That is why they are inventing all sorts of things to distort the essence of Soviet initiatives, to avoid giving a positive constructive answer to the Soviet proposals, the answer that is demanded by the peoples of the world.

REAGAN TRIES TO JUSTIFY STAND ON ARMS PROPOSALS

LD131733 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 13 Oct 85

["Washington's Lie and Hypocrisy"-- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington October 13 TASS -- In face of new large-scale proposals by the Soviet for radical cuts in the nuclear armaments, and non-militarization of outer space, which evoked a positive response in many countries, the White House is resorting to the attempts to justify in the eye of the world and American public its own course towards undermining accords in the field of diminishing the nuclear war menace that is looming large over the world, and towards militarizing outer space.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan's regular radio address to the nation is a graphic example of attempts of this kind.

The head of the Washington administration once again scared the Americans with the "Soviet military threat". Prattling about the USSR's unprecedented buildup of strategic nuclear armaments, the President sought to prove that the United States was lagging behind the Soviet Union, and that there was no balance of forces between the two countries at present.

The military balance between the United States and the Soviet Union ought to be restored, as declared.

The White House chief and his advisers pretend that they are unaware of the conclusions drawn by the American Joint Chiefs of Staff who stressed in their recent report to Congress that a rough nuclear parity does exist now between the two countries.

Speaking about unprecedented buildup of offensive nuclear armaments, including first-strike weapons, these words best apply to defining the massive nuclear programmes of the Reagan administration which soon after coming to power worked out a plan of strategic modernization, that is, buildup of nuclear forces, which is unprecedented by its scope in post-war history, as the American press points out. [sentence as received]

The president tried real hard to "prove" that the Soviet Union was carrying out its own strategic defence programme and already by far exceeded the research framework. He also questioned the commitment to the treaty limiting anti-ballistic missile defences. In other words, the President accused the USSR of everything that his administration has been doing.

It is well known that the USSR proposed at the initial stages of the Geneva talks that a moratorium be introduced throughout their duration on the development, including research, and testing and deployment of strike space weapons, and that the strategic offensive armaments be frozen. The United States rejected these proposals.

As a matter of fact, starting from 1959, the United States has been working out and testing anti-satellite weapons, while in the sixties it was the first to establish two ground-based anti-satellite systems on the Pacific Coast. Recently, a series of tests of fundamentally new strike anti-satellite systems was carried out.

Why did the American leaders resort to deception once again? It seems that this is being done in order to substantiate their own most dangerous plans of establishing a large-scale network of space-based strike forces.

One more "argument" is used to justify these plans -- that America keeps its research and testing on SDI within the limits of the 1972 ABM treaty. However, if the President's aides consulted the agreement, they would see that, in accordance with article 5 of the treaty, each side undertakes not to develop, not to test, and not to deploy systems or component of sea-based, air-based, space-based or mobile land-based ABM's.

Having started research in outer space with the definite aim of developing weapons, testing them and deploying them in outer space, the United States thus directly violates the ABM treaty.

It is indicative that the Pentagon chief, Caspar Weinberger, who spoke on television on the same day, made it clear that SDI programmes provide ultimately for the deployment of corresponding strategic defence systems with space-based elements.

The White House chief, in his address, claimed that the U.S. Administration was seeking arms control, and even the USSR to join the United States and agree to equitable and verifiable reductions of nuclear armaments. The President stressed that what he meant were substantial cuts in offensive nuclear armaments.

But the Soviet Union comes with measures precisely in this sphere, calling for really radical 50-per cent reductions of nuclear armaments of the USSR and the United States which reach the respective territories, provided that an accord is reached on a total ban of the two sides' strike space weapons. This is a balanced and constructive proposal.

GRINEVSKIY DISCUSSES INFORMATION EXCHANGES

LD120239 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2025 GMT 11 Oct 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov; announcer-read report]

[Text] At the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, the proposals made by the Soviet leadership in Paris during the visit of Comrade Gorbachev to France for an exchange of annual plans for military activity are being discussed. The range and scale of military exercises in Europe are now one of the serious sources of mistrust and even of suspicion. As Grinevskiy, the leader of our delegation, stated at today's session of the conference during maneuvers NATO troops are quite often put on full combat readiness. In order to raise trust and make covert preparation for war more difficult, the Soviet Union proposes that there should be an exchange of annual preliminary plans of military activity, which would also include information on major maneuvers.

CEMA PRICING EXPERTS CONFER IN BUCHAREST

PM141010 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Session Held"]

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Oct -- A routine session of the conference of leaders of the CEMA countries' price departments, in which delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR took part, has been held here. Representatives of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen took part in the session as observers.

The session examined the work of the conference of leaders of the CEMA countries' price departments in fulfilling the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit and subsequent CEMA sessions and the countries' experience with regard to urgent problems of domestic price formation.

The session was held in a businesslike, comradely atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding and fraternal friendship.

CEMA COMMITTEE EXAMINES PROGRAM

PM141135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Committee's Work"]

[Text] Havana, 11 Oct -- A routine session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Material and Technical Supply has been held here. Leaders of CEMA countries central supply and sales organs took part.

The session participants examined important questions of developing cooperation and also committee tasks stemming from the resolutions adopted at the 40th CEMA session. As is well known, the session adopted a program of cooperation among CEMA members on economies and the rational use of material resources through the year 2000. A protocol signed at the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Material and Technical Supply session defines detailed measures to carry it out.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD131822 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 13 Oct 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer; Vladimir Tsvetov, USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting political observer; and Nikolay Agayants, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator and program moderator]

Reaction to Soviet Proposals

[Text] [Agayants] Hello, comrades! There are events whose significance and impact on the positive processes taking place in the world not only do not diminish with time, but, on the contrary, become even greater and stand out in even greater relief and even more clearly against the background of daily affairs and phenomena. Indubitably, among such events are the recent visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to France, the Soviet-French summit talks in Paris, and the new constructive peace initiatives put forward by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

These proposals, according to a report on the latest meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, which are aimed at preventing the militarization of space, curbing the race in nuclear and other arms, and at the development of fruitful international cooperation in Europe and the world as a whole, convincingly demonstrate the peace-loving foreign policy course of our state.

It was noted with satisfaction at the Politburo meeting, I will recall, that the new Soviet initiatives were met with approval by broad public opinion and by political circles and the leadership of many countries. They are rightly viewed as being an exceedingly important act which opens up the prospect of turning affairs on the international scene toward a radical improvement in the political climate of our planet and the consolidation of the security of all countries and peoples.

The Soviet Union has once again demonstrated convincingly that it does not limit itself to issuing calls and declarations for peace, that the foreign policy initiatives that it puts forward are of a concrete, practical, and palpable nature, and that they are filled with a sincere desire to shape a new course in international developments and direct it along the path of detente and peaceful coexistence. That is precisely how they were received by world public opinion. The press, radio, and television in many countries stressed that by its steps, taken unilaterally in the past few months, the Soviet Union has already demonstrated its readiness for reasonable compromise and is awaiting a constructive reply from the West.

[Tsvetov] Nikolay Ivanovich, while preparing for our conversation, I tried to sum up the assessment of the results of the visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to France by public opinion in the socialist countries. That assessment is as follows. The visit by the Soviet Union is convincing confirmation of the resolve by the Land of the Soviets to carry out a quest for fair solutions to international problems that are in the interests of all sides. It was confirmation of the Soviet Union's policy to push for radical arms cuts and strive to guarantee security and peace. I tried to do the same thing with the statements by West European public opinion. I also tried to make some sort of summary of the general response to the visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich. It goes roughly as follows. The Soviet Union is ready for a constructive dialogue and a quest for solutions to the European and world problems that have accumulated; first and foremost, the problems of returning to detente, preventing the arms race in space, ending it on earth, and emerging onto new levels of international cooperation.

[Kornilov] Yes, Vladimir Yakovlevich, here is just one of the many quite revealing statements. "The Soviet initiatives," the major Belgian newspaper LE SOIR writes, "have made an enormous impression on public opinion in the Western countries and have evoked a broad, positive reaction among interested governments. The whole package of the new Soviet proposals is impressive for its scale. This goes first and foremost for the proposal to reduce U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons capable of reaching the other's territory by 50 percent. That figure has literally seized the imagination of public opinion in the West," the Belgian newspaper LE SOIR sums up.

[Agayants] The leitmotif of the reaction by the foreign mass media today is the thought that implementation of the program put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev for improving the explosive international situation that threatens the world would mean a substantial advance to the much-desired aim of banning and completely eliminating nuclear weapons. It would help to rid mankind of the threat of nuclear destruction. The Soviet Union has done, and continues to do, a great deal to save the planet from the lethal danger, Mortimer, one of the leaders of the "Labor Action for Peace" organization and former general secretary of the British Labor Party, said a few days ago. Unfortunately the West, he continued, and first and foremost the United States, is refusing to follow that example. It is a well-known fact that the Reagan administration has rejected all the Soviet proposals on limiting the arms race, one after the other. Moreover, in its attempt to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union at any price, the United States intends to transfer the arms race into a new sphere, space, which creates an extremely dangerous situation for peace on our planet. That roughly is how many sober-minded politicians in the West are speaking today about the new peace proposals. What about the United States? What is the reaction there to our country's readiness to hold honest talks on the most vital problems of today?

[Kornilov] The reaction, it must be stated frankly, is not unequivocal. For instance, a group of prominent U.S. politicians -- among them Harriman, former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union; Schlesinger, former special adviser to President Kennedy; Ball, former assistant U.S. Secretary of State; and Seaborg, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and Nobel prizewinner -- that group published a statement calling on the master of the White House to give a positive reply to the USSR proposals to join the moratorium on all nuclear explosions and to try, by means of talks, to bring about the complete ending of nuclear tests. On the other hand, the representatives of certain Washington circles who take an active part in the shaping of foreign policy, evidently striving to belittle the importance of the steps being taken by the Soviet Union, hastened to state that these steps are of a general nature. They try thereby, to accuse us of attempting to unleash some sort of propaganda war against the United States. It has to be said that it's an old formula, and a fairly hackneyed one.

[Agayants] One might pay no attention to the speech by Vice President Bush at the University of South Carolina where he tried by means of unsubstantiated rhetoric to call into question the sincerity and peace-loving aims of the Soviet initiatives, and one might also overlook the dubious outbursts by McFarlane, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs on the NBC television program "Meet the Press," if it were not for the fact that all this has been taking place on the eve of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva November 19-20, if it were not for the fact that these acts contradict Ronald Reagan's statements that the United States is ostensibly attentive to the new Soviet proposals and is studying them.

Summit Meetings

[Tsvetov] Yuriy Emmanuilovich was just speaking about the attempts to distort the essence of the Soviet proposals made in Paris.

I would like to dwell here on something slightly different: the desire by U.S. representatives of the military-industrial complex and certain other supporters of the cold war and the arms race to cast a shadow over the very idea of summit meetings between the Soviet Union and leading Western powers. My attention was drawn to a little observation in the British THE TIMES which said as follows: "Some NATO leaders are worried that the visit by the Soviet leader to Paris may damage the solidarity of the Atlantic alliance." But it is quite indicative that such fears are voiced by NATO leaders everytime Soviet initiatives give rise to hopes in the world of an improvement in the international situation and that bilateral meetings -- be they Soviet-French, Soviet-West German or any other -- lead to an improvement in relations between the countries and an overall improvement in relations between the countries and an overall improvement in the international climate. I recall how nervously a representative of the U.S. State Department reacted to the news of a planned visit by Comrade Shevardnadze to Japan. I quote: "It's not too good an idea to improve Soviet-Japanese relations by means of such a visit," the official said. Similar dissatisfaction was aroused, too, for example, by the intentions of the USSR and Oman to establish diplomatic relations. In a word, the opponents of detente give a hostile reception to anything that may weaken their positions.

Human Rights

[Agayants] And here is something symptomatic: The more serious Soviet proposals for curbing the arms race and averting a nuclear calamity are and the more specific our contribution to the cause of strengthening cooperation among peoples, the greater the ferocity of attempts to slander the Soviet Union and denigrate our reality using unworthy means; the louder all sorts of voices, with their supporting chorus, scream about some sort of violation of rights and freedoms in the USSR.

In his interview to French television, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said bluntly and without beating about the bush: The human rights issue presents no difficulty for us. We are willing to discuss this issue anywhere, before any audience, and with any representatives. We have something to say on this issue which is now being artificially blown up by Western propaganda and used to poison relations among peoples and states. Without even referring to such odious regimes -- friends of the West, it might be said -- as South Korea, South Africa, Chile, and Paraguay, the very existence of which is an insult to democracy and human rights, without even referring to these bloody dictatorships, one could cite a countless number of examples of elementary human rights being crudely and impudently flouted by the powers that be in the developed capitalist countries, which pride themselves on their freedom and democracy.

What we have is surveillance of progressive figures and berufsverbot [job denial for political reasons] in the FRG; police reprisals against striking miners and representatives of national minorities in Britain; rising unemployment and homelessness in the countries of Western Europe, as well as in the United States itself, the so-called society of universal prosperity.

[Tsvetov] One could of course cite thousands and perhaps tens of thousands of cases of human rights violations in the United States and other capitalist countries. But I should like to take a look at the root of the problem. You see, if you turn to the history of the issue of safeguarding human rights, you must first of all go back to 7 November 1917. In proclaiming the slogan, "Peace to the Peoples," Soviet power issued a call for the establishment of guarantees of the basic human right -- the right to life.

As everyone knows, the USSR made a decisive contribution to the smashing of German fascism and Japanese militarism. Consequently, thanks mainly to the efforts of the Soviet Union, the peoples of many countries of Europe and Asia were able to restore their right to freedom and independence and regain the democratic rights and freedoms which the fascists and militarists deprived them of.

I would like to recall the following fact. When the UN Charter was being drawn up 40 years ago, the USSR proposed that the Charter should include the following UN objective, and I quote: the encouragement of respect for human rights, and particularly the right to work and the right to education, as well as basic freedoms for all without regard to race, language, religion or sex. The United States opposed the section on the right to work and education in the UN Charter. This section was removed from the text of the Charter. The rest of the Soviet phrasing remained. I think it would not be a bad thing to point out this fact to the champions of rights in Washington.

I would like to say this also. Out of the 19 main international agreements drawn up by the United Nations in the human rights sphere, the United States is party to just three, while the Soviet Union is party to all 19.

[Kornilov] I would just like to add that the issue of democracy and human rights involves not just cases testifying to the fact that a state machine of arbitrary rule, spearheaded against all dissenters, even those who are just suspected of dissent, has been created in the United States. The issue is also one of who runs America. Our government is in part the general staff of our society and thus, of business, stated (?Wilson), a representative of the mighty corporation and supplier to the Pentagon, General Motors in THE NEW YORK TIMES back in 1953.

It must be said that in principle the present Republican administration is no different in this respect from its predecessors. But this is only in principle, for even in the history of America you can scarcely find another such example of official Washington so openly demonstrating its intimate kinship with American big business and its nucleus, the military-industrial corporations. Let me remind you that practically all members of the Republican cabinet, including the President and one-quarter of the President's men are millionaires or, as the American papers put it, approximately of that status. Practically all members of the government have previously held top jobs in various concerns and companies in the so-called "club of 500," a name, as we know, which in America refers to the 500 largest monopolies and corporations. At least 13 people from the highest echelons of Washington power have been or are proprietors or managers of companies and corporations of the second rank. They have set themselves up in the world of big business in the role of coproprietors, partners, advisers, and consultants of influential law practices, different kinds of business centers, associations, and so on.

Nader, the well-known American publicist, noted a year after the Republican administration came to power, quote: Our present regime is uniformly a government of representatives of top circles. Even trade union leaders are excluded from it. Minorities, the poor, the very old, consumers, or environmentalists are not represented in it. Organizations caring for the needs of these categories of the population have either disappeared or are ready to breathe their last. The greater part of the laws confirming their rights remain, of course. However the interpretation of these laws as well as their implementation and ensurance of their observance are all in the hands of corporations or representatives of the elite. End of quote. The machinery of state power in the United States is, of course, not just the ranks of the high-up ruling elite: It is a huge, unbelievably sprawling state apparatus tightly welded together by its career-oriented, unchanging bureaucracy.

From the beginning of the century until the seventies, the number of Federal officials alone grew in the United States by 10 fold, to almost 2 million and according to some figures to even 25 million. In English there is the word "establish" meaning to found, to create, or consolidate. This word is the basis of a very widely used American political term in the United States "establishment", which means as it says in the American Heritage dictionary: a closed group of people possessing power who run the government or society by means of private agreements or decisions. In other words establishment is the ruling elite of the state, an especially privileged stratum, a caste of people holding high posts and titles and having a determining influence on the development of the country's economy and the formulation of its ideology and politics. Members of the American establishment are very closely connected to one another through hundreds of thousands of personal business, party, club, and other threads that are firm although invisible to the outside world. They move in a special, elitist circle, sternly protecting their privileges from outsiders. However they run the country on behalf of the people and pass off their caste, selfish interests as the interests of the whole nation and this is termed democracy.

U.S. Poverty Levels

[Agayants] But, Yuriy Emmanuilovich, I should like to dwell on this problem, which seems paradoxical and simply unbelievable, the problem of hunger in the United States and the problem of illiteracy amongst millions of Americans. The news agency ASSOCIATED PRESS reported that as a result of a special survey carried out in 36 regions of the United States it has been established that many Americans and not only representatives of national minorities or black-skinned Americans, cannot afford to feed themselves. According to some figures given in the U.S. press, one can judge that this calamity has reached such a scale that it is being written about today as America's scandal, America's tragedy. It is thought that over 20 million Americans are deprived of the right to a piece of bread. And the further this process of impoverishment goes and the more people are affected by unemployment and other social troubles in the United States, the more acute the problem of hunger becomes.

U.S. Education Opportunities

Or take the following report. At least 30 million Americans cannot read and the same number can only read haltingly. Improbable though it may be, it is a fact that, according to UN figures, the United States is today 49th in the world in terms of the level of education of the population. And this is in our age, the computer age, the age of the most sophisticated technology, of nuclear fission and of space flights. "How can this be?" it is reasonable to ask. After all, the United States is ahead of other countries when it comes to the number of students per ten thousand of the population. What about the right to education enshrined in the U.S. Constitution? Let us try to get to the bottom of this problem rigorously and objectively, using eyewitness accounts and documents published in the United States in recent years.

First, and the Americans themselves admit this, secondary education is not compulsory, so around 2,500,000 children do not attend classes, while 7 million have difficulty -- difficulty I stress -- in reading. Secondly, tuition at colleges and universities in the United States is expensive, and far from every citizen of this country which prides itself on its wealth and prosperity can afford it. At any rate, public opinion polls show that among students at secondary and higher educational establishments in America, the children of industrial workers and farmers represent an insignificant proportion. Judge for yourselves, tuition at a state college is \$3,258 a year. No small sum: And that applies all the more to private educational establishments. One must also say without fail that the cost of this tuition continually rises. Thus, we can see that in these circumstances far from everyone thirsting for knowledge manages to acquire it in America.

There's equal rights for everyone for you! There's the much-vaunted widely-advertised state of universal prosperity for you! And the Washington Administration, while escalating the arms race and increasing allocations to the Pentagon, is mercilessly cutting social programs, which causes further impoverishment among wide sections of the population. Illiteracy in present-day America is a social disease and you can't rid yourself of it with any kind of half-measures or any kind of on-the-spot first aid. Simon, a member of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives, has stated that 25 million Americans can neither read nor write, while the literacy of another 72 million inhabitants of that richest country of the capitalist world is no higher than the level of fifth-grade students. And here's what professor (?Kozel) shows in his book on illiteracy in America: He writes that every third American can't read or write properly. Altogether, the number of people living in the United States who are incapable of tackling elementary arithmetic, of filling in a job application, of reading an announcement or a newspaper, now consists of no less than 60 million people. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR newspaper has called the problem the disgrace of modern America. And you can't disagree with this.

Middle East Situation

Judging from reports coming in from the Near East, the situation there remains extremely tense and dangerously explosive. The Tel Aviv hawks are continuing provocations against sovereign Lebanon and are carrying out arbitrary rule and violence on the unlawfully-seized Arab territories. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stated in his speech in the Great Kremlin Palace at the dinner in honor of the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, the situation in the Near East is one of the most profusely bleeding wounds of the present-day world situation. Israel, enjoying the support of the United States, no longer limits itself to aggressive actions against its neighboring states. Cynically flouting all the norms of international law, it carried out a bandit raid on the capital of Tunisia, a sovereign Arab country, member of the United Nations organization, situated over 2,000 km. away from its borders.

[Tsvetov] I would like to point to a special feature of this dangerously explosive situation: the increase in terrorism. What is the activization of terrorism caused by? Before answering this question, you need to realize clearly that the seizure of hostages has never helped lower tension, but on the contrary has closed the road to a peaceful settlement of any conflict.

Proceeding from this, let's have a look at who profits from the activization of terrorism: Insofar as Israel is the sole party who is not interested in a peaceful and just settlement of the Near East conflict, then, objectively, acts of terrorism, irrespective of who undertakes them, are only advantageous to Israel. In fact, Israel also provokes terrorism. These are grounds for thinking, judging from reports from both the Arab press itself and the American press, that the Israeli secret service is behind a number of terrorist acts. What is its aim: with the hijacking and killing of hostages, to arouse hostility in the world toward all Arabs fighting for freedom and independence and to push the United States into armed interference in the Near East conflict. Only a just settlement, achieved through the collective efforts of all interested sides, can put an end to terrorism and, indeed, the whole Near East conflict.

[Kornilov] A stake on separate deals, being carried out behind the Arabs peoples' backs, is in essence open encouragement of those circles in Israel who, leaning on political, military, and economic support from outside, are as before, steering a course for aggression, for terrorizing the Arabs, and for dealing cruelly with Palestinians fighting for their national rights. This road leads inevitably to even greater whipping up of tension in the Near East and to new acts of violence.

[Agayants] And yet the main parameters for resolving the Near East problem, a resolution that would take into account the lawful interests of all the sides, were determined a long time ago.

[Kornilov] Of course, Nikolay Ivanovich! They are the return to Arab states of all their territories occupied by Israel since 1967; the implementation of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to create their own independent state; and the attainment of the right for all states of the Near East, including Israel, of course, to live in conditions of peace and security. The mechanism for talks on such a settlement was also put forward a long time ago -- it is an international conference on the Near East under the aegis of the United Nations, with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO and also a number of other states, including the Soviet Union and the United States.

I would particularly stress the significance of the question, in these conditions, of the unity of actions of Arab countries. You see, there is no doubt that uncoordinated actions can hardly be calculated to meet the interests of all Arabs, of settlement, of attaining a just and durable peace in the Near East.

[Agayants] Our program time has come to an end. Thank you comrades, for your attention. All the best to you.

PRC SUPPORTS SOVIET PEACE PROPOSALS AT UN

OW050346 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Sharkov commentary]

[Text] The current session of the UN General Assembly is carrying out a general debate on current key issues in the world. As pointed out by most observers, the Soviet Union's constructive proposal for preventing a global nuclear holocaust is the focal point discussed at the session. Here is a commentary in this regard by our commentator Sharkov:

Commenting on the Soviet proposal, delegates from various countries stressed that the proposal covered all questions concerning the cessation of arms race on the globe. In fact, this is exactly the case. It involves the question of nuclear arms, including the discontinuance of nuclear tests, as well as the issues of chemical weapons, conventional weapons, and the numbers of men in the armed forces. Many delegates spoke on the essence of the Soviet proposal when speaking at the session. Some directly voiced support for this proposal.

The Chinese delegate's speech in this regard is worth mentioning. He said that China is opposed to the militarization of space and stands for the signing of an agreement on refraining from being the first to use nuclear weapons, for the reduction of conventional armaments, and for the prohibition of chemical weapons. Delegates from other Asian countries gave special attention to the need to establish nuclear-free zones in the world, restrictions on the naval armaments and military activities in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and stop the undeclared war initiated by the U.S. imperialists.

BOVIN ON PROSPECTS FOR GENEVA SUMMIT

PM131340 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Geneva Motifs"]

[Text] Washington is hard at work preparing for the summit meeting. Twenty-five reports dealing with various aspects of the USSR's foreign and domestic policy have been submitted to the president. The president is talking with specialists on Soviet affairs, including experts in the mysterious "Russian soul." The president has videotapes of M.S. Gorbachev's speeches. The president is reportedly intending to rehearse certain portions of the upcoming talks together with his assistants.

All that is excellent. It is certainly worth rehearsing for Geneva...

However, the success of the Geneva meeting will depend not so much on erudition, although that of course will be no impediment, not so much on quick-wittedness and a telegenic manner, although those are not out of place, as on the presence of political will and a wish to reach agreement. And when it comes to this the signals from Washington arouse all kinds of doubts.

The statements of R. Reagan and his closest colleagues concerning the questions on which the Geneva dialogue will center give an impression of deliberate ferocity, of a kind of political egocentrism and an emphatic unwillingness to take the Soviet Union's interests into account in the slightest.

In an attempt to improve the general atmosphere on the eve of the talks and to lower the level of what might be described as the balance of mistrust, Moscow announced a moratorium on nuclear explosions. Back in 1983 the USSR proposed a moratorium on the launching of antisatellite weapons into space. Washington's response was "no," and the response was not merely verbal, but it responded with action too: it carried out new detonations of nuclear devices and also tested the ASAT system. And by way of a counterstrike, so to speak, it circulated the canard about "nitrophenylpentadienal" -- a noxious powder with which Moscow "sprinkles Americans"...

The White House is thoroughly on the defensive on the main item on the Geneva agenda -- the "star wars" program. The Americans are deaf to all arguments -- military-strategic, political, and economic. Whatever happens, whatever proposals the Soviet Union puts forward, the United States will continue implementing the "strategic defense initiative" -- that is what they are going to say in Geneva. But what then is the point in scaring physicians and relations by flying across the ocean?

In a recent speech in Philadelphia U.S. defense secretary C. Weinberger pursued the following idea: by shifting the center of gravity to strategic defense, America is trying to remove the "threat of mutual destruction irrespective of the Russians' actions." This is the root of the error. Under conditions of strategic parity nothing can be removed "irrespective of the Russians' actions." The real, incontrovertible fact is that the keys to U.S. security are kept in Moscow. And the opposite also applies. No unilateral actions will be able to nullify that fact. So true security for both the United States and the USSR can only be mutual security. It is a pity that Washington is quite unable to grasp this.

So why then is the U.S. President flying to Geneva? What is he going to discuss with the Soviet leader if, as everything indicates, the Americans are deliberately blocking the way out of the impasse in which Soviet-American relations find themselves?

I'm afraid that the President feels strongly tempted to play the role of emissary of the forces of good and of light embarking on a theological argument with the forces of evil and of darkness. "Reagan will probably try to express to M.S. Gorbachev his sincere conviction that the Russians ought to count themselves lucky: they are living on the same planet as America, a country that resembles a 'shining city on a hill' and is the embodiment of virtue, energy, and might" -- I am quoting an article by Mary McGrory in THE WASHINGTON POST. "The only thing Reagan is afraid of is that his country is too good and decent, and that those malicious, ruthless, godless Kremlin commissars may take advantage of this. He is clearly intimating that he must make no concessions in Geneva. He is assigning to the Russians the place that he himself wants to see them in." Let us allow that M. McGrory is exaggerating and laying it on thick. Nonetheless, there is food for thought here. We have heard too many sermons in recent years. That's enough. We're tired of it.

Okay. The time has probably come to raise one last question: why should we fly to Geneva? The Americans, if you bear in mind their almost daily statements and their practical actions, are hardly seeking a specific solution of the major, large-scale questions associated with disarmament. They will do their darndest to retain a free hand to militarize space and continue the arms race on earth. In general, there is little chance of a marked shift in Soviet-American relations. That is all true. However, history, which has confronted all mankind with the question "to be or not to be?", leaves no room for pessimism. So long as there is even the slightest chance, it must be taken. If things do not work out, it will be necessary to seek new chances, to create them. That is what politics is about.

REAGAN CARRYING 'BURDEN' TO SUMMIT TALKS

LD122205 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary: "For a Positive Development of Soviet-American Relations"]

[Text] The Soviet Union favors developing Soviet-American relations in every direction, but believes in development on a footing of equality. It is obvious in the final analysis that both the Soviet Union and the United States can do without each other in developing economy, science, technology, and public health. Cooperation in this field would, however, not only be of mutual benefit, but would certainly promote the enrichment of the development of the whole of world civilization. This problem may of course, come within the scope of discussions at the Soviet-American summit.

As for the United States itself, with only a few weeks to go before the actual meeting, one can find widely varying assessments in the United States of the outlook for the summit meeting. The President and his entourage are on record as saying that the United States will be willing to go their part of the way in Geneva, but one cannot fail to note that, in general, the American leaders are carrying a certain burden. That burden consists of star wars plans, massive programs for a build-up of military production, and the boycott of the Soviet initiative on the introduction of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. Then there is the further burden of all the anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaigns of every kind that are being mounted. It is no easy matter, of course, to cover the necessary part of the distance weighed down by all that.

The world is changing, and policy can and must change accordingly. It is better when that happens in good time, especially in our nuclear age. Geneva provides an opportunity for a fresh look at the state of Soviet-American relations and a chance to take major joint measures to smooth them out.

As far as Moscow is concerned, all the necessary signals have been sent by Moscow. Major initiatives have been undertaken, and it will be a good thing if they are read and received in Washington responsibly and correctly.

REPORTAGE ON SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION'S VISIT

IZVESTIYA Report on Arrival

PM111048 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS reports under the general heading "Return Visit"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union, has left Moscow for Beijing on a return visit at the invitation of the Chinese National People's Congress [NPC].

The delegation comprises USSR Supreme Soviet deputies: N.A. Nazarbayev, B.N. Pastukhov, E.Yu. Salayev, V.YA. Khodyrev, and G.I. Shegeda.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of nationalities; other officials; and Li Zewang, PRC ambassador to the USSR.

Beijing, 10 Oct -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation that arrived here today was met at the airport by Peng Chong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Legislative Work Commission, and other officials. I.S. Shcherbakov, USSR ambassador to the PRC, was among the welcoming party.

On arrival delegation head L.N. Tolkunov issued a press statement noting that a serious improvement in relations with the PRC, which the Soviet Union consistently advocates, would accord with the fundamental interests of both countries and would promote an increased role for socialism in world affairs and the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and worldwide.

The Chinese parliamentarians who visited the USSR in March 1985, he noted, could see for themselves that the Soviet people, striding toward the 27th CPSU Congress, are engaged in peaceful creative labor and tirelessly advocate maintaining world peace and ensuring equitable relations with all countries and good-neighborly cooperation with China. During the visit we hope to familiarize ourselves with the work of the PRC's supreme organs of power, local assemblies of people's representatives, the life of modern China, and its achievements in economic and social development.

Meeting With PRC Parliamentarians

LD112253 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The Tolkunov-led USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was received today in Beijing by the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress.

The delegation also visited the Chinese National People's Congress, where it had conversations with Chinese parliamentarians.

Tolkunov Meets with Peng Zhen

PM141205 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct -- A USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation headed by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, was received today by Peng Zhen, member of the CPC Politburo and chairman of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee.

An exchange of information took place on the situation in the USSR and the PRC. Mutual satisfaction was expressed with positive changes in Soviet-Chinese relations and the development of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the NPC, and a joint desire was expressed to build parliamentary ties on a regular basis. An accord on establishing ties between USSR Supreme Soviet and NPC standing commissions was reached. The Chinese side's attention was drawn to the Soviet Union's recent major new peace initiatives aimed at stopping the arms race and the militarization of outer space and to questions of developing a comprehensive approach to security problems in Asia.

Peng Chong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and other officials, as well as I.S. Shcherbakov, USSR ambassador to the PRC, participated in the conversation, which proceeded in a businesslike atmosphere.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited the NPC. Soviet and Chinese parliamentarians held a conversation in which they discussed questions concerning the activity of the supreme and local organs of power in the two countries. The conversation also touched on questions of further developing Soviet-Chinese relations. The NPC Standing Committee gave a reception in the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's honor, at which Peng Chong and L.N. Tolkunov exchanged speeches. The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation laid a wreath on the monument to people's heroes on Tiananmen Square. It toured the sights of Beijing and visited the "Chinese-Soviet Friendship" Commune.

Li Xiannian, Tolkunov Hold Talks

LD121337 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing October 12 TASS -- Li Xiannian, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the Chinese People's Republic, today received a delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR led by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which is staying here at the invitation of the national People's Congress of the CPR.

During the conversation which passed in a constructive and frank atmosphere question concerning the further development of Soviet-Chinese relations and a number of international problems of mutual interest were discussed in a principled manner.

Both sides noted the importance of extending parliamentary links to improving mutual understanding and relations between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic.

Present at the conversation were Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the CPR, and other officials as well as Ilya Shcherbakov, the USSR's ambassador to the PRC.

Delegation Visits Guangzhou

LD142022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is in China, visited the administrative center of Guangdong Province, the city of Guangzhou, in southern China. Luo Tian, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial people's congress, acquainted the Soviet guests with the structure and activity of the local organs of state power. The Soviet delegation also visited an agro-industrial complex near Guangzhou.

LAOS' SIPASEUT APPLAUDS TIES WITH USSR

PM080914 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 85 First Edition p 2

[Article by Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers, and Lao foreign minister: "On a Firm Basis"]

[Text] Vientiane -- October 7, 1985 marks the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Laos and the Soviet Union, but the ties between our countries have long-standing glorious traditions. Back in the period of the Lao patriots' persistent struggle against the French colonizers for their country's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, the Soviet Union stood firmly on the side of our just cause and supported us.

Taking account of the Soviet Union's increasing role in the international arena and the successes of the world socialist system, the progressive Lao Government established diplomatic relations with the USSR in 1960. This was an important historical landmark in the development of ties and cooperation between the two countries. This step accorded with the interests of the Lao and Soviet peoples.

Our bilateral relations were of great importance for the process of settling the Lao question in the sixties and the seventies, which was being obstructed by imperialist forces. Closely combining political and armed forms of struggle, the Lao people peacefully took all power in the country into their hands in 1975 under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP].

Thanks to the enormous effective aid from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the support of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, and the wise leadership of the LPRP the Lao revolution won a remarkable victory. This historic achievement of the Lao people is the common victory of the three Indochinese countries, the national liberation movement, and all the planet's peace-loving, democratic, and progressive forces. But it is also visible evidence of the defeat of the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism.

After the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in accordance with the adamant foreign policy course of peace, independence, friendship, and socialism, the successfully developing traditional relations between the parties, states, and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union grew even stronger and were raised to a new level on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The ties between Laos and the Soviet Union were further developed as a result of the official friendly visit to the USSR in spring 1976 by the top-level Lao party and government delegation headed by Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers. During the visit a number of important agreements and documents were signed which created favorable conditions for close and constant cooperation and the exchange of experience between parties, states, and social organizations with a view to further developing cooperation between our fraternal countries in many avenues.

The agreements on economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation between Laos and the USSR were a firm basis for cooperation in various spheres: construction, transportation, agriculture, forestry, industry, culture, education, health care, and others.

Our fraternal countries are coordinating their 5-year plans for social and economic development.

As a result of the Soviet Union's effective and all-around aid construction of a whole series of projects in Laos has already been completed. These include the "Intersputnik" space communications system, the agricultural workshop at Thang On, the bridges across the Ngum and Theun Rivers, and others. Also the USSR has carried out and is carrying out planning and surveying work, shipping complete sets of equipment, fitting out vocational and technical colleges, carrying out forest censuses, organizing a veterinary service, and drawing up a blueprint for developing transport communications to ensure deliveries of Lao foreign trade freight.

Since 1984 cooperation has been extensively developed in the sphere of capital construction, industry, and the mining and wood processing sectors of the national economy. The ("Latsen") state farm created in Xiangkhoang Province as a result of close Soviet-Lao cooperation is an important project. The construction of a 150-bed hospital continues with the Soviet Union's assistance. The Land of the Soviets has sent medical personnel, medicines, and medical equipment to Laos. In the last decade thousands of Laotians have been educated in higher and secondary specialized academic establishments and vocational and technical colleges in the USSR.

In the new 5-year plan our fraternal countries will increase the efficiency of their bilateral ties even more on the basis of long-term, all-around, and mutually advantageous cooperation. It is important that the USSR will be still further expanding economic, scientific, and technical aid, primarily with a view to resolving key problems such as the development of agriculture and forestry, the opening up of natural resources, the improvement of communications and transportation, and cadre training. Shipments of the most important goods necessary for Laos' national economy will be increased.

The importance of close and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union is invaluable for the Lao people. This collaboration has become an important, decisive factor for Laos in overcoming difficulties and thwarting all attempts at a political and economic blockade of Laos by the imperialists, expansionists, hegemonists, and reactionary forces striving to stifle the Lao revolution. As Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane has said, "Strengthening cohesion and expanding all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries in every possible way is the consistent and principled long-term policy of our party and state and a natural process determining successes in the cause of defending and building socialism in our country." The LPRP and the Lao Government assess the close cooperation with the USSR as "constant concern and powerful support given to our revolutionary cause and great and effective aid dictated by the spirit of proletarian internationalism."

Currently relations between our two parties, states, and peoples have deepened still further and strengthened as a result of the friendly working visit to the Soviet Union 25 through 28 August this year by Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers. The summit and exchange of opinions between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Kaysone Phomvihane reaffirmed the unity of views between the leaders of our countries and were an effective contribution to further strengthening fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the LPRP and the CPSU and between Laos and the USSR.

Laos and the Soviet Union consistently coordinate their activity in the international arena on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, expansionism, and hegemonism and for peace, national independence, democracy, social progress, and socialism.

Speaking at the Third Party Congress, Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers, stated: "Solidarity and all-around cooperation with the great Soviet Union and the other socialist countries will always be the cornerstone of the foreign policy of our party and state and the source of our invincible might which no enemy is capable of undermining."

Laos highly assesses and fully supports the peace-loving foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and the constructive and realistic initiatives put forward by the CPSU and the Soviet Government, seeing them as an immense contribution to preventing nuclear war, ending the arms race, and preventing it spreading to space and a contribution to the cause of peace and the peoples' security. We wholly approve the Soviet Union's principled stance at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva and welcome the accord on holding a Soviet-U.S. summit. The Lao people assess highly the Soviet Union's decision to introduce a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions effective 6 August this year, which is a most important contribution to the cause of strengthening stability and peace on the planet.

The Lao people have always welcomed the Soviet Union's efforts in support of the consistent foreign policy of Laos, the SRV, and the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, stability, and cooperation. We are striving for the peaceful coexistence of the three Indochinese countries with the ASEAN states, for the maintenance of good-neighborly relations among them, and the holding of consultations on settling any problems that arise on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual understanding, respect for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The realistic proposals submitted at the 11th conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries are new confirmation of the efforts and goodwill of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia which enjoy extensive support from the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries, and all progressive forces in the world.

We are marking the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Laos and the Soviet Union in a festive atmosphere. Party members, our entire people, and their Armed Forces recently celebrated the 30th anniversary of the creation of the LPRP. Currently competition is being actively launched to worthily greet the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and preparations are in hand to greet the forthcoming 4th party congress with new successes. Currently the Lao people are expressing their immense gratitude and appreciation to the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union and to the fraternal Soviet people for their sincere and selfless aid and support for the Lao revolution both in the past and in the present. The Lao people wish the fraternal Soviets people great achievements in fulfilling the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan for the country's socioeconomic development, in successfully preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress, and in implementing the tasks of building a developed socialist society. Our people are confident that the combat solidarity, all-around cooperation, and successfully developing traditional relations of friendship between the Lao and Soviet peoples will become even more fruitful and stable for the good of the cause of peace and socialism.

DEMICHEV VISIT TO HUNGARY REPORTED

Discussion With L. Pal

PM140749 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Fraternal Peoples' Unity"]

[Text] Budapest, 9 Oct -- On 8 October P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture, and head of the Soviet delegation which is in Budapest to participate in the festival of Soviet culture in Hungary, met with L. Pal, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, it was stressed that cultural cooperation between the USSR and Hungary has acquired a comprehensive character. There has been an increase of direct links between cultural institutions in the two countries and of creative collaborations between artistic figures. The present festival of Soviet culture in Hungary devoted to the 68th anniversary of Great October and 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism symbolizes the indestructible unity of the fraternal peoples in the struggle for peace and social progress. The USSR and Hungary firmly advocate the development of international cultural cooperation for the noble goals of strengthening peace and mutual trust between peoples.

B. Kopeczi [not further identified], CPSU Central Committee Culture Section Chief V.F. Shauro, and other Hungarian and Soviet officials attended the meeting.

The Soviet delegation head met with J. Czehak, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. There was an examination of the prospects of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in the cultural sphere.

The ceremonial opening of the Soviet culture festival took place in Budapest. The soiree was attended by Hungarian party and state leaders, members of the public, cultural and scientific figures, and working people from the Hungarian capital.

Welcoming the guests from the USSR, J. Csehak noted that people in Hungary have been looking forward to this important event with particular excitement and interest. The ties between the two countries and peoples in the cultural sphere have historic traditions. Having become an important sphere of mutual cooperation and friendship, they are steadily deepening and being enriched with new forms.

The festival of Soviet culture in Hungary, P.N. Demichev said in his speech, symbolizes the indestructible unity of the two fraternal peoples in the struggle for peace and social progress, their resolve to prevent a military catastrophe, and willingness to selflessly defend socialist gains and freedom won as a result of the rout of fascism.

Loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, unswerving observance of the principles of socialist internationalism, and fraternal unity between the CPSU and MSZMP constitute the lasting foundation of our unshakable friendship. Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's recent meeting with MSZMP Central Committee General Secretary J. Kadar was another convincing demonstration of our parties' unity on all fundamental issues and made a new contribution to further strengthening fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the CPSU and MSZMP and between the USSR and Hungary in the interests of peace and socialism.

Cooperation between the USSR and Hungary serves to strengthen friendship among the socialist countries. It is particularly important at a time when culture is an arena of fierce ideological struggle. Today cooperation between the USSR and Hungary in the sphere of culture and art is an outstanding and effective means of bringing working people closer together and of providing with political education. It is exerting an ever-increasing influence on all spheres of communist and socialist building. Collaboration between the USSR and Hungary in the cultural sphere can serve as an example of international cultural cooperation, the Soviet delegation head stressed.

At the end of the Soiree D. Shostakovich's ballet "The Golden Age" was performed by soloists of the USSR State Academy Bolshoy Theater.

Meets With Kadar, Leaves Budapest

PM141140 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 85 morning edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings in Budapest"]

[Excerpts] Budapest, 10 Oct -- A friendly meeting has been held here between J. Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, and P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

The talk stressed the importance of J. Kadar's recent visit to the USSR and his meetings with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for the cause of further strengthening the friendship and all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP and between the USSR and Hungary for the good of peace and socialism.

P.N. Demichev had a meeting with G. Aczel, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, during which urgent questions of social development and culture were discussed.

A reception was held 10 October at the USSR embassy in Hungary to mark Soviet culture days in Hungary. It was attended by Hungarian party and state leaders, scientific and cultural figures, and representatives of the public.

P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, who headed the soviet delegation at the opening of the Soviet culture days in Hungary devoted to the 68th anniversary of Great October and the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, left Budapest for Moscow 10 October.

He was seen off at Budapest airport by J. Csehak, deputy J. Csehak, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and other officials. B.I. Stukalin, USSR ambassador to Hungary, was among the send-off party.

P.N. Demichev returned to Moscow the same day.

REPORTAGE ON DEMICHEV 14 OCTOBER VISIT

Leaves for Budapest

LD141007 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] A Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture, left Moscow today for Budapest to take part in a cultural forum. At the airport he was seen off by Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials. Among the farewell party was Rajnai, ambassador of the Hungarian peoples republic in the USSR.

Delegation Arrives

LD141215 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest October 14 TASS -- A Soviet delegation led by Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister of culture, has arrived in Budapest today to participate in the European cultural forum.

The forum, which is to open on Tuesday, will be attended by representatives of 33 countries of Europe, as well as the USA and Canada.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON POLISH ELECTION

LD120057 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 11 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by Yu. Ulyanov from Poland]

[Summary] Meetings are taking place everywhere, at which important questions are being discussed. The voters are interested in the future of the state and society. Half the 820 candidates will be elected to the Sejm. There are 50 candidates on the All Poland list, including Jaruzelski, Malinowski, Satanowski, and Auderska. Voter names and addresses are being checked. [video shows street scenes, scenes from election meeting at named works in Warsaw, focuses on election posters, and poster featuring above named candidates. People are seen going into an electoral commission building]

"But those in the country and beyond its borders who oppose the normalization of the situation do not want to come to terms with this. They are distributing leaflets calling for an election boycott. With the help of Western radio stations they have unleashed a fierce campaign of attacks on people's power in the country. According to the local press, the forthcoming elections will be an important political event on the path of further strengthening people's power, and the social and political stabilization of Poland." [video shows Ulyanov in street by election poster, talking to camera]

Election Tests Youth

PM141011 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 85 p 3

[Our own correspondent M. Botyan report under the rubric "From a Journalist's Notebook": "Determination to Overcome"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw -- Poland is a young country. In recent years there has often been gloomy talk about young people in the country, and they have been reproached for many things. What does the situation look like now? We talked about this to Leszek Miller, director of the PZPR Central Committee Youth Department.

"There is still a difficult situation among the young intelligentsia and students in our country. The VUZES ... have the weakest youth organizations. This is the legacy of the crisis. The situation is much better among young workers. Those who stand at the bench confirm their loyalty to socialist ideals by their daily labor. Recently we have noticed an increasingly active desire on the part of young people to resolve their own problems themselves. That is very important.

"An example of the current self-sufficiency of young Polish men and women is the creation by young people of housing cooperatives, of which there are already 1,500 in the country, and patronage by youth organizations over plant and factory housing construction. We also observe economic activity. Seventy labor cooperatives have been formed through which youth organizations are endeavoring to earn funds for their own needs, without awaiting subsidies from the state.

"Young people's confidence in the party is growing. Up to April 1984 the number of people below the age of 29 joining the PZPR was less than the number leaving the party. Now the situation has changed radically. Some 32,000 young people have joined the PZPR in a year.

"According to sociological research, over 90 percent of young people polled cannot conceive of their life outside a socialist society. At the beginning of the eighties these figures were much lower."

According to Comrade Miller the battle for youth continues. Various forces are taking part. The church is making special efforts. Its influence does not diminish. My col-locutor does not share the view that young people's religiosity is continuing to grow. Rather the church is buying young souls -- with free excursions, rest camps, and various attractive events using the latest stereo and video apparatus.

The Western subversive centers which try to inculcate hatred of socialism in young people are also being zealous, of course.

Indeed, the methods are not new. They gamble on young people's political immaturity. And some do rise to the enemy's poisoned bait.

A litmus test of the civic maturity of young people, indeed of all Poland's working people, will be the elections to the people's parliament -- the Sejm -- to be held 13 October. The elections crown 5 years of the Sejm's activity.

Recently, consultative meetings of voters remarkable for their mass attendance were held throughout the country. As the press points out, between 190 and 300 people -- and sometimes even over 600 people -- attended each of these meetings. The questions under discussion mirrored the country's problems.

They concerned primarily housing construction, the struggle against violations of socialist law and order, and environmental protection.

The closer the elections in Poland come, the more frequently anti-Polish articles appear in the Western press.

"Don't vote!" -- I made out the slogan furtively scrawled by somebody on the wall of the elevator in the building where the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA correspondents' center is. "Don't vote for the communists!", "By voting you are selling your country!" -- leaflets with this kind of content have appeared in a number of places in the country.

But it is those who publish this kind of pulp, those who are endeavoring to dislodge people from the correct path, who are selling their country.

Jaruzelski Remarks to Voters

PM141045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "W. Jaruzelski's Speech"]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Oct -- Preparations are nearing completion in Poland for the elections to the country's highest legislative body, the Polish Sejm, which take place 13 October. A meeting of voters with candidate deputy W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and a number of other candidate deputies was held at Warsaw's Kora enterprise.

Addressing those present, W. Jaruzelski noted that the course of the election campaign has provided convincing evidence of the considerable increase in public activity and the sense of civic responsibility. The new convocation of the Sejm faces huge tasks in strengthening the socialist state and developing the people's power.

The voter's voice, the speaker said, will be further confirmation of the Polish people's determination to uphold peace, consolidate security and the inviolability of borders, and strengthen Poland's international positions in order once again to show those who are continuing boycotts sanctions, and interference in Poland's affairs that their plans have failed.

Touching on the domestic situation in Poland, W. Jaruzelski stressed that positive changes are taking place in the national economy. Industrial and agricultural production has increased, supplies to the population are improving gradually, exports are growing, and the country's position as a partner in trade, coproduction, and cooperation is improving. In many spheres we are ahead of the plan targets, the Polish leader stated. The West still pursues a policy of sanctions in relation to Poland, which makes it more difficult to fulfill certain tasks of economic development facing Poland.

Today, the speaker said, broad new prospects are opening up for economic integration with the socialist community countries, including integration in acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the force behind modern development. We are working on this jointly with the CEMA countries, and above all the USSR. The implementation of long-term cooperation programs has already begun.

To conclude his speech, W. Jaruzelski said: Huge tasks lie ahead for us. We candidate deputies, we voters, must prove equal to the tasks facing us.

ROUND UP OF REACTION TO GORBACHEV ARMS OFFER

PM091435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup: "For A Peaceful Future"]

[Excerpts] 7 Oct -- The Soviet Union is not just appealing for peace but it is doing everything possible to halt the arms race, begin arms reductions, improve the international situation, and develop cooperation among peoples in order to ensure a peaceful future for the whole world. It is emphasized in foreign reactions to the results of the visit to France by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Prominent statesmen and public figures and the media in many countries, expressing a high opinion of the large-scale program put forward by the Soviet leader for improving the explosive international situation, emphasize in their commentaries: The Soviet Union has a right to expect the West to respond to its peace-loving proposals by going its part of the way toward detente and to put forward equivalent proposals aimed at strengthening international security, peace, and cooperation.

In its assessment of the political impact of M.S. Gorbachev's visit, France's L'HUMANITE writes: "The Soviet leader put forward concrete initiatives relating to the key problems of the present day... The most important thing at the present stage is to implement Moscow's proposals on reducing the U.S. and Soviet strategic arsenals and also on banning the militarization of space. Also of interest is the Soviet leader's invitation to begin bilateral talks with France and Britain at reducing military confrontation in Europe."

Another French paper, LIBERATION, calls M.S. Gorbachev's visit to France "the culmination of the Soviet Union's peace offensive on the eve of the Geneva summit. The visit resulted in considerable success for the USSR. Indeed, any discussion in the world about the problem of disarmament has now been transformed by the Moscow initiatives." Touching on the economic aspects of the visit, the French business paper LE ECHOS notes: "The outcome of the talks in Paris inspires obvious optimism."

The results of the Soviet-French summit talks are regarded with great interest by the participants in the Stockholm conference on confidence-building and security measures and disarmament in Europe, Ambassador (P. Gashinyar), head of the French delegation at the conference, said. The Soviet leader's visit to France is a very important event. The statements he made in Paris will certainly impart positive new momentum to the work of the Stockholm conference, which has the responsible task of contributing to the cause of strengthening trust and generating an atmosphere of genuine security on the European continent."

The Washington correspondent of Britain's THE TIMES writes in the paper about the enormous interest the Soviet leader's French visit has aroused among broad circles of the U.S. public. "The reaction of Americans to the results of the visit has increased worries that President Reagan has a formidable opponent and that the White House head will have to work hard if he wants to avoid a serious defeat."

Trying to play down the significance of the USSR's peace initiatives, a number of senior U.S. Administration spokesmen have joined in a campaign to portray the Soviet proposals and M.S. Gorbachev's visit itself as a manifestation of the "propaganda war between Moscow and Washington" and to question the sincerity and peace-loving nature of Soviet foreign policy.

One notes the pronouncements by R. McFarlane, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, who, according to an ABC announcer, is "engaged in trying to indoctrinate public opinion by indicating flaws in the new Soviet proposals on the reduction of nuclear armaments." In particular, R. McFarlane made the unsubstantiated claim that "the proposals made in Paris benefit only the USSR" and are "intended only to achieve success in the 'war of words'" aimed at "creating a split between America and its European allies and forcing Reagan to halt the implementation of his "star wars" program. In this connection, another announcer for the same U.S. television company admitted: "A very large number of people believe that Reagan's entourage has reacted too hastily and too negatively to practically every Soviet proposal in the arms control sphere. M.S. Gorbachev's pronouncements were warmly welcomed in France, and Americans have now been given a better idea of his intentions prior to the Geneva summit."

The Soviet leader again made it clear that world peace can be preserved and strengthened by deeds, not by words, and that the USSR is taking concrete steps on that path, the LOS ANGELES TIMES sums up. Moscow believes that the time has come for concrete action and that it is no longer enough to say. "Yes, we are for peace, we are following the path of normalizing the international situation." Unless these words are backed up by concrete actions, they are mere political demagoguery and deception of the peoples. By its whole series of initiatives in recent months, above all the unilateral steps, the USSR has given a practical demonstration that it is ready for reasonable compromises and expects a constructive response from the West.

A group of eminent U.S. political figures published a statement urging the Reagan administration to give a positive reply to the USSR proposal on endorsing its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions and also to try, via talks, to achieve the total cessation of nuclear tests. The document was signed by former U.S. ambassador to the USSR Averell Harriman, former special assistant to President John Kennedy Arthur Schlesinger, former U.S. Secretary of State George Ball, and former Atomic Energy Commission Chairman and Nobel Prize winner Glenn Seaborg.

ARMY PAPER EDITORIAL ON GORBACHEV PARIS VISIT

PM141537 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Good-will Mission"]

[Text] "Any rapprochement, with France is highly desirable," V.I. Lenin said back during the first years of Soviet power. These words of his, and the idea which they express, have lost none of their significance today because cooperation between the USSR and France accords with the vital interests of both peoples. This was confirmed once again by the visit to France of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Assessing the results of this visit, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo emphasized at a regular session that M.S. Gorbachev's talks with President F. Mitterrand of France and other French politicians and public figures, and the accords achieved during the talks, provide a good basis for the further development of relations between the Soviet Union and France. The talks in Paris were meaningful and were marked by a constructive spirit. As was noted at the joint press conference in Paris, the results of the discussion of Soviet-French relations offer the prospect of a more active political dialogue and enhanced economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. "On the whole," M.S. Gorbachev said at the press conference, "the results of the talks are not just positive in our view, I would go as far as to describe them as impressive."

They serve the interests of the Soviet and the French peoples and the broader interests of European and international security."

F. Mitterrand also rated the results of the visit as very positive. M.S. Gorbachev's visit, he declared, "enabled both sides to gain a better understanding of each other." French Minister of External Relations R. Dumas in turn noted that the Soviet-French talks were "successful in every respect."

This alone provides every reason to describe the visit to France as a good-will mission. However, its significance extends far beyond the framework of purely bilateral relations. The Soviet-French summit is of great importance for the strengthening of European security, the expansion of all-European cooperation, and the improvement of the international situation. The major proposals put forward by the Soviet Union with a view to preventing the militarization of space, curbing the race in nuclear and other arms, and promoting fruitful international cooperation in Europe and the world as a whole are convincing evidence of the Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy course.

It is symbolic that the program for normalizing the explosive international situation which is threatening the cause of peace -- the USSR's constructive and far-reaching new proposals which are aimed at curbing the pernicious arms race -- was unveiled by the Soviet leader in Paris, the very heart of Europe. This is because here, in Europe, the interrelated nature of the peoples' destinies, irrespective of the different sociohistorical paths which they have chosen, is felt particularly strongly.

The whole world has been able to see for itself that the Soviet Union is not just urging peace but is doing all in its power to halt the armsrace, initiate arms reductions, improve the international situation, and develop cooperation between peoples with the aim of ensuring a peaceful future of the planet Earth. Both, the official visit to France and preparations for the Soviet-American summit in Geneva, are evidence of the high degree of responsibility displayed by the Soviet Union in the international arena in respect of future generations and the fate of human civilization.

The USSR's new initiatives met with the approval of the broad public and of the political circles and leadership of many states. They are interpreted as a step which offers the possibility of a breakthrough in strengthening the security of all countries and peoples.

The Soviet proposals aimed at improving the political climate are at the focus of discussions among U.S. politicians and public figures. Those among them who assess the situation soberly cannot overlook that these proposals open up broad prospect for political dialogue at the upcoming Geneva summit. However, other tendencies are also in evidence. Representatives of the military-industrial complex and those who reflect its sentiments in the Washington administration are trying to undermine the significance of the Soviet initiatives and even to distort their essence in order to discredit the Soviet Union's proposals on nuclear and space weapons. These attempts are futile. Prominent statesmen and public figures and the news media in many countries, paying tribute to the Soviet program for normalizing the explosive international situation, emphasize in their reactions and commentaries that in return for its peace-loving steps the USSR is entitled to expect that the West, too, will contribute its share as regards detente and will put forward equivalent proposals aimed at strengthening international security, peace, and cooperation. The Soviet leader stated weightily and firmly for all the world to hear.

"We are strong enough to give a crushing rebuff to any attempt to encroach on our people's security and peaceful labor. But we believe that the correctness of the ideology and the superiority of the system which each nation has chosen in accordance with its will has to be proven solely and exclusively by force of example and not by force of arms. This is our unshakable conviction."

This is the conviction of all Soviet people. Ardently approving the results of M.S. Gorbachev's visit to France and the USSR's new peace initiatives which he set forth, our country's working people are declaring their unbending determination to struggle even more actively for the implementation of the party's designs, for the acceleration of our country's socioeconomic development, and for the strengthening of peace and peoples' security.

Together with all Soviet people, the USSR Armed Forces servicemen who are vigilantly guarding the motherland's security are expressing their full approval of and firm support for the USSR's Leninist foreign policy, the results of M.S. Gorbachev's visit to France, and the program which he put forward for the normalization of the explosive international situation. They are trying successfully to complete the training year and to greet the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress with new successes in combat and political training and with new accomplishments for the benefit of our great fatherland.

ZAGLADIN VIEWS SOVIET-FRENCH RELATIONS

PM101230 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 40, 6 Oct 85 p 5

[Vadim Zagladin article: "THE USSR and France"]

[Text] Relations between countries take shape according to laws still unknown to us. How do sympathies arise? How do friendships between different nations originate? Although all this can be traced to facts -- from archive documents, memoirs of contemporaries and research studies -- no one has, as yet, discovered the inner motivational force of all these processes.

As far as our two countries (the USSR and France) are concerned, the facts testify: relations between them originated over the span of centuries: Russia was not yet in existence -- what existed was Kiev Rus -- and France was totally different from what it is today. Since then our nations' mutual ties have undergone a vast and intensive development. One would like to say with confidence that these ties are irreversible. After all, they encompass all spheres of human endeavour -- from politics to technology from science to culture. One could even go further and say that some customs and habits have migrated from France to Russia, and vice versa. Such exchanges between nations are rare in history.

The experience of intercourse between the two countries is rich and varied. And although of course, there have been different pages in its chronicles, the conclusions from this experience are unambiguous. Every time our countries have been united and actively promoted cooperation with each other, this has benefited both nations: conversely, in the case of differences -- to say nothing of conflicts -- this was similarly harmful to both.

True, today, the importance of relations between countries and peoples cannot be gauged only through national prisms or by bearing in mind only the interests of these two countries. The world today is such that all members of the world community are closely linked to one another by a set of economic, political and cultural relations.

The dense fibre of mankind, and the state of affairs in any of its sectors, in one way or another has an effect on the canvas as a whole.

However, even from this point of view, relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and France have always been beneficial for the state of international relations as a whole. These relations have always had, and the more so now, a special bearing in terms of world peace in general.

There is no room here to go deep into history, nor is there need for this. Both Russian and French people well remember memorable periods of active interaction such as World War II or the years of the formation and development of detente.

The Soviet Union has always remembered the significance of Soviet-French relations. It has not only remembered, but also drawn practical conclusions from history. This means that we have always approached our relations with the French people, and our attitude towards France, not as a capricious whim but as a very important foreign policy trend.

Today it would be good to recall that the Soviet state has not only always sought to have good and, if possible, the best relations with France. But we have endeavoured to assist France in maintaining its worthy place in world affairs.

Let me give you just one example. During the war years, when the question arose of recognizing the French Committee of National Liberation formed by General Charles De Gaulle as the legitimate spokesman for the French nation, it was the Soviet Union that took a resolute and uncompromising stand. Moscow was first among the allies to recognize the Committee, despite the fact that not all of the allies were prepared to do this. Some circles in the Allied capitals in general planned to treat France as an occupied after its liberation.

Much is being said about Yalta today. It's said in different ways and the perfectly clear and justified decisions adopted at that time are today interpreted at random. Now I want to recall just one thing: it was back then that, with the Soviet Union's decisive role, the status of a great allied state, a permanent member of the Security Council -- a status that belongs to it by right -- was finally and irreversibly recognized for France.

One more thing needs to be mentioned. In formulating its foreign policy, the Soviet Union has always considered France's views and attitudes, although, of course, these attitudes have by far not always coincided with ours.

But enough about the past. Today there is a need to speak about the present, and even the future. This need is dictated by both the nature of present-day international developments and by the fact that Moscow and Paris have an important summit meeting ahead of them. The summit is important not only from the position of our individual countries, but also from the position of world politics.

We believe that today Soviet-French cooperation can be not less, but even more meaningful than at any time in the past. The strengthening of this cooperation can have a marked part to play in improving the overall world situation, and hence, the external conditions for the further development of each of our countries. What do I mean by this?

The world and humanity are fed up with confrontation and the frightening arms race. It is not for nothing that the period of detente is being more and more often recalled today, with talk about a desire to return to it.

The Soviet Union definitely favors this. True, to "return" may not be an accurate word, because we want to go not backwards, but forwards. Forwards, i.e., towards a new detente -- more profound and, as the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee once put it, more mature. As far as we know, the French leadership, for its part, has -- on more than one occasion -- come out in favour of overcoming confrontation and bringing East-West relations back to normal. It means that here as well, there exists a possibility for active cooperation between the two governments and two diplomacies. This applies, in particular, to the Helsinki process, i.e., the European process, the nurturing of which both our countries assisted, as we know.

The conference in Stockholm, it seems, has started a definite movement forward. It is of no doubt that the joint efforts of our two countries (which would certainly not remain isolated in this case) could impart the necessary acceleration to this movement.

The indispensability of a new detente is ending the arms race and bringing the armaments ceiling to the lowest possible level. This also, as it seems, offers not a few possibilities for our countries' cooperation.

True, I will not conceal that, in my view, not all of France's actions in the military field duly correspond to the attainment of this goal. But does this mean that the possibility of cooperation is ruled out? I am convinced that it is not. A frank dialogue built on confidence and an intensive search for a field of accord can bring about an advance on this question as well.

The aforementioned applies, in particular, to the non-militarization of space. Paris has repeatedly called for precisely such a solution of the question. Towards this, vigorous practical action can be taken by us, both as individual nations and jointly. The grounds for this exist.

The world is being shaken with many regional conflicts, but not in every instance in question have France's and the Soviet Union's points of view been similar. However, even for all the differences of our initial positions it is quite possible (and practice has already demonstrated this) to act in common, or, in parallel, in an endeavour to defuse regional conflict situations which are dangerous for peace. This would correspond to the interests of both countries and the rest of the world.

So far we have spoken about politics. This is probably only natural: After all, political problems have acquired such leverage and meaning today that, once an object of diplomatic concern, they now have turned into a domestic theme for millions of families. But besides politics there are also other spheres where the interests of both countries call for closer cooperation. These are culture and science, machinery and technology, humanitarian questions and, lastly, economy.

I will dwell on the latter in greater detail.

The economic structure of our countries practically complement each other. But can it be said that all the necessary conclusions have been drawn from this circumstance? I am sure that it can't. The volume of our cooperation -- as regards French exports to the USSR and Soviet exports of France, and certainly as regards cooperation in industry, science and technology -- by no means corresponds to the existing possibilities. What is this due to?

There are factors transcending the framework of both countries: for instance, barriers and restrictions of every possible description, for which neither country is responsible. But there are also factors of a national origin, so to speak.

It is well known that France and its businessmen know how to trade well. They can look for, and find, a profitable field to direct their trade forces. But evidently they should take greater cognizance of the fact that the Soviet has also learned this art, although perhaps not in full measure as yet. We also want to develop beneficial and mutually beneficial ties, and only of this nature. And sometimes, when billions of dollars' worth of contracts (which both countries are extremely interested in) are foiled, one can only wonder where have French business' enterprise and expertise gone to?

France and the USSR are different states. They differ in their social organization, the political ideas of their leaders and in their traditions and customs. In France there are social forces and political organizations which are closer to us. Soviet people. There are others which are farther, or even very far from us. All these are objective facts. The question is, however, how to treat these facts, and what conclusion can we draw from them.

We in the Soviet Union are convinced: the wisdom of our age consists in the need, while respecting another's ways and views, not to transplant ideological differences into the sphere of state-to-state relations. What does this mean? This implies, in particular, the need to respect the sovereign rights and specific nature of every country. This implies the need -- regardless of the attitude to the policy of each other or the political appraisal of the specific actions of the other side -- not to use existing differences for building up ideological tension or for creating an atmosphere of mistrust.

In our world, there aren't any -- nor must there be -- either "faithful" or "heretics". The correctness of each other's views must be proved by practical deeds, not by mutual accusations or endless wrangling. Time is not standing still. Time demands that we move ahead, and that we eliminate the nuclear threat -- that sword of Damocles. Much depends on our countries in the future development of world events. It would be good to hope that the contribution of France and the Soviet Union toward the improvement of the international situation will be increasingly more serious and meaningful with each passing month and day. The Soviet Union is prepared for this. It is with this frame of mind that we in Moscow also approach the coming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Francois Mitterrand.

BRITISH REFUSAL TO MEET PALESTINIAN OFFICIALS NOTED

LD141853 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe has refused at the last minute to receive the two Palestinian officials, Muhammad Milhim and Elia Khoury, who arrived in London today. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher invited them to London during her visit to Jordan last month.

According to Howe's explanation's, the refusal to receive the two Palestinians is because of their refusal to sign a declaration on which the British side insists which supports capitulationist conditions for settling the Palestinian question.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO END ALLIES TECHNOLOGY SALES

LD090554 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States has been increasingly forcing its allies not to sell new technology equipment to the Soviet Union. Recently, the Pentagon succeeded in getting West European firms, British firms included, to deny Soviet representatives access to their laboratories where super computers are produced or have been installed.

This is another attempt by the American Administration to bar West European firms from trade with the Soviet Union on the pretext of national security. As experience shows, this short-sighted policy is doomed to failure. Those who allege that the Soviet Union badly needs American and West European technology forget what kind of a country the Soviet Union is today. This country became a major scientific and technological power a long time ago. This has helped it in World War Two, in pioneering the exploration of space, and starting space studies on a large scale, guaranteeing reliable defense, and on the whole successfully developing production forces.

However, we are not satisfied with the scientific and technology level of this or that type of production, but we expect to speed up scientific and technological progress by applying the latest in our science and technology progress to national industry and agriculture, rather than at the expense of a technology influx from the United States and Western capitalist countries. This also concerns highly efficient super computers. The Soviet Union today produces many types of computers from major ones to microprocessing devices that can be built into instruments, machine tools, and technological installations.

Such diversity makes it possible to cope with various scientific and production tasks at a minimal cost. A considerable part of the computers is manufactured in cooperation between member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The latest and most efficient model created on the basis of an international division of labor is the EC-1066 computer. Its capacity is 12.5 million operations per second. Advanced computers are divided into several classes. Personal computers and built in microprocessing devices, medium computers and big computers capable of performing up to 10 million operations per second. Thus, the latest EC-1066 model has surpassed the limit of big computers. The volume of its operational memory is 16 megabytes.

In the Soviet Union, today, it's hard to find an industry where computers are not used. They have been greatly helping to make the means of production of human activity. It does not follow that we like to give up the additional benefits that scientific and technological cooperation with other countries, including Britain, offers in the context of reciprocity. However, the opponents of such mutually advantageous relations have been mounting all kinds of obstacles. By doing so, they want to damage above all to the Soviet Union, but, in fact, they are doing damage to their countries since in this way they slow down their scientific and technological progress and make them less competitive on the world market. This hardly benefits European nations, Britain included.

NATO'S 'DISPLAY DETERMINATION' EXERCISES CRITICIZED

LD112338 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Station commentary on NATO maneuvers in Turkey]

[Text] According to the Western press, the high-point of the maneuvers carried out by NATO forces on Turkish territory under the code name "Display Determination 85" was the airdrop in the Akhisar region of units of the American Rapid Deployment Force [RDF]. These are units of the forces established to secure the vital interests of America in various parts of the world. In view of the fact that the RDF units were air-dropped in a region of Turkey close to the Soviet Union, it must be assumed that the United States has vital interests there as well. This is the first time that RDF units have been brought to Turkey. F-16 aircraft are also participating in the "Display Determination" maneuvers, which are of a provocative nature. In the near future, Turkey will also manufacture such aircraft.

As the Turkish press notes in this connection, the Turkish-American alliance, which is essentially military in its aims, has a history of several decades. In all these years, however, the United States has done nothing to help the industrial development of Turkey. Moreover, the United States wants to transform Turkey into the grocer, butcher, and greengrocer of the Middle East and does not hide this wish. Turkish organs have repeatedly publicized this, citing American officials. When it comes to increasing American military presence in Turkey, however, the United States goes all out. To get Congress to provide funds for the expansion of the American military presence in Turkey, Congress is being subjected to every kind of pressure.

The AMERICAN BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, in its October issue, writes that Turkey's military importance is appreciated better today than ever before. It is understood from what the periodical says that the United States is striving to turn Turkey into a nuclear state in the eye [Gozunde bir nukleer leke] of the Soviet Union. To hitch Turkey to the adventurist plans of the United States and to shake Turkish-Soviet good-neighbor relations and cooperation is the main goal of the United States policy. The maneuvers carried out on Turkish territory with RDF participation constitute a new and concrete manifestation of this fact.

NATO commanders, including General Rogers, commander in chief of NATO forces, are also following these maneuvers. According to the American press, NATO commanders will supervise the exercise, in which NATO, American, and Turkish units will repulse a possible blow by the Eastern bloc. According to a statement by one of the RDF commanders, Turkey is the third of NATO's seven critical points. The current maneuvers of the NATO forces are taking place at one of these points. So, everything is in its place and no explanations are necessary.

These words of the NATO official once again demonstrate the kind of role that has been apportioned in NATO's militarist plans. Turkish public opinion has long been aware of it, but Ankara has, for the time being, done nothing to change this kind of situation. As MILLIYET recently wrote with full justification, Ankara should tell America where it can get off in its relations with Turkey. Let us add that the leaders of many European and Asian countries besides Ankara should also tell American militarist pressure where it can get off; that is the only way to deal with it.

IZVESTIYA ON BRITAIN AS PENTAGON'S 'HOSTAGE'

LD112353 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 11 Oct 85

["IZVESTIYA: Britain and the Binary Weapon" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 11 TASS -- The British Isles, where the Pentagon operates as it sees fit, have been assigned the destiny of the Pentagon's double hostage: first a nuclear hostage and now a chemical weapons hostage, Aleksandr Krivopalov, IZVESTIYA'S correspondent in London, writes today. Britain is among the first of the NATO countries, where the United States military are in a hurry to deploy secretly the binary weapon. On this issue, as on a number of others, official London completely obeys the orders coming from the overseas, acting as the best pupil in the Atlantic class, but disregarding the national interests of its people.

The truth that the tory government is accepting behind the backs of Britons Washington's new aggressive plan to include the binary weapon into the strategic arsenal of the USA for carrying out offensive operations and using it already in the first strike is being carefully concealed from the people, the correspondent continues. And yet tit-bits of alarming information about the surrender to the high-handed militarists on the opposite side of the Atlantic leaked into the British press.

The unforeseen publicity on the question of secret talks concerning the American binary weapon has emerged in Parliament.

Yet in disregard of the sentiments of the British citizens, the Conservative Cabinet is doing its utmost to evade a public discussion of that problem. And yet on the basis of some evidence, which appeared in British newspapers, Aleksandr Krivopalov writes in conclusion, it can be assumed that it has made a number of dangerous steps to please the American strategists. At the very moment when the debate on the binary weapon on the Capitol Hill in Washington has entered its final stage, the tories have again reaffirmed their loyalty to Washington.

REPORTAGE ON AL-QADHDHAFI'S MOSCOW VISIT, MEETINGS

Report on Arrival

PM111020 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Official Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, arrived in Moscow 10 October on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

M. al-Qadhdhafi was greeted off the plane at Vnukovo Airport by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.A. Aliyev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and S.I. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

The guest was also met by A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers B.P. Bugayev, T.B. Guzhenko, V.A. Dinkov, and P.V. Finogenov; S.G. Lapin and M.A. Sergeychik, chairmen of USSR state committees; N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister; K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy minister; O.G. Persesypkin, USSR ambassador to Libya, and other officials.

The leader of the Libyan revolution was greeted by representatives of Moscow's working people.

M. (Kh.) Sha'ban, secretary of the people's committee at the Libyan people's bureau in the USSR, the heads of diplomatic missions from a number of countries accredited to the Soviet Union, and Libyan students studying in Moscow VUZes were among the welcoming party.

The state flags of Libya and the Soviet Union were hoisted at the airport and an honor guard comprising representatives of the three branches of the USSR Armed Forces -- the Ground Forces, the Air Force, and the Navy -- was drawn up on the runway. The national anthems of the two countries were played.

A.A. Gromyko and M. al-Qadhdhafi reviewed the Soviet servicemen.

The welcoming ceremony ended with a march-past by the honor guard.

The motorcade accompanied by motorcycle outriders left the airport for the city. The streets and squares through which the motorcade passed were decked with the Libyan and Soviet state flags and welcoming banners.

PRAVDA Report on Talks

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 October carries in its First Edition on page 1 under the general heading "Soviet-Libyan Talks," an article about Soviet-Libyan talks on 10 October. This item has been compared with the Moscow TASS in English report subheaded "Talks Begin in Kremlin," published in the 11 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, p H 2, revealing the following variation:

Paragraph two, line nine reads in PRAVDA: ...of the USSR; on the Libyan side -- Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the armed forces and member of the revolutionary leadership; engineer 'Abd al-Majid al Ga'ud, secretary for atomic energy; engineer Jum'Ah al-Arbash, secretary for electricity; 'Umar al-Muntasir, secretary for heavy industries; Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary for planning, economy, and petroleum; and 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi,... (Adding the names of the Libyan participants.)

11 Oct Talks

PM140801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[General heading: "Soviet-Libyan Talks"]

[Text] Talks between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Colonel M. al-Qadhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, continued in the Kremlin 11 October in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

A thorough exchange of opinions on the state of Soviet-Libyan relations and prospects for their development in various spheres took place. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the successful development of bilateral cooperation based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit, and complete respect for each other's interests. It was noted that there are still untapped opportunities for expanding and broadening the effectiveness of this cooperation, taking into account the accumulated considerable positive experience.

The sides expressed themselves in favor of the further improvement of the whole complex of bilateral economic, commercial, scientific-technological, and other links on a long-term and planned basis; particularly in those aspects of cooperation which are directly linked with contemporary scientific-technological progress.

In the course of the talks, accord was reached on signing a long-term program for the development of economic, commercial, and scientific-technological cooperation between the USSR and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The sides expressed the conviction that this program will serve the stable, forward development of the many-sided Soviet-Libyan relations up to the beginning of the 21st century.

An exchange of opinions on international problems was also continued.

Talks Continue

PM140805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Conversation With M. Al-Qadhafi"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev had a conversation with Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi in the Kremlin October 11. They continued the discussion of some principled issues of Soviet-Libyan relations and foreign policy of the two countries. The conversation was held in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

III. 15 Oct 85

H 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Meeting With Diplomats

LD111656 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 11 TASS -- In the Kremlin today, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, had a meeting with the heads of the diplomatic missions of a number of states accredited in the Soviet Union. Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi arrived in the Soviet capital on Thursday for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Shevardnadze Meets Al-Turayki

LD111843 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, today met Al-Turayki, the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The conversation touched on matters concerning the further development and deepening of bilateral Soviet-Libyan relations, as well as certain international problems of mutual interest.

The meeting was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

JANA Report on Meeting

LD111918 Tripoli JANA in English 1756 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, Muharram 27, Oct 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- This evening in the Kremlin a meeting was held between Dr 'Ali Abd al-Salim al-Turayki, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau, and Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the foreign minister of the Soviet Union.

The meeting discussed the most important Arab, African and international matters and views were exchanged about them.

The meeting also discussed bilateral relations between Jamahiriya and the Soviet Union and their development in various fields.

Dinner Speeches Reported

PM141541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 85 First Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Government of the USSR held a dinner on 11 October in the grand Kremlin Palace in honor of the leader of the Libyan Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi.

Together with Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, the dinner was attended by officials accompanying him on his visit.

Present from the Soviet side were comrades M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Ponomarev, S.L. Sokolov, V.P. Nikonov, K.V. Rusakov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, ministers of the USSR, chairmen of state committees of the USSR and other officials. [Moscow TASS in English at 1822 GMT on 11 October in a similar report adds: "Vice President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR A. U. Salimon."] The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev made a speech at the dinner.

We are happy, he said, to welcome again representatives of the friendly Libyan Jamahiriya on Moscow soil.

Your arrival in our country, Comrade al-Qadhdhafi, confirms once again the close and firm nature of relations existing between the Soviet Union and Libya. These relations have long traditions and abound in manifestations of profound sympathy and respect between our peoples.

Together with you we rejoice in the successes achieved by your country in building a new life after the revolution of September 1969. We follow with a great deal of interest Libya's search for its own road of development, of building a new society free from social inequality and exploitation. Throughout the centuries these ideals have inspired the best minds of mankind. We understand these ideals well and they are close to us.

The Soviet people have achieved impressive successes on the road of building socialism. Relying on them, we are confidently advancing to the 27th CPSU Congress which is called upon to open the road to a qualitatively new stage in the development of Soviet society.

In the course of our meetings and talks we discussed with you, Comrade al-Qadhdhafi, a wide range of questions. That was a useful and constructive exchange of views. It enabled us, as we see it, to advance still further along the road of strengthening understanding and political cooperation between our countries.

The positive results of our multifaceted cooperation, he continued, and the outcome of the talks we have had instill confidence that in the future too, Soviet-Libyan relations will develop along the ascending line in all fields.

After characterizing the new forms of cooperation taking shape in Soviet-Libyan relations, M.S. Gorbachev went on to say:

Our exchange of opinions has confirmed the extensive coincidence of our views on the most important and acute international problems, first of all on questions of the situation in the Middle East and in Africa. It showed that our two countries are unanimous in their resolve further to come out in positions of strengthening peace, universal security, and respect for the rights of all peoples struggling for their political and economic independence.

The present tense and explosive international situation cannot but cause the concern of those who sincerely adhere to peace, who strive to do everything possible to improve this situation.

During my recent stay in France I presented in detail the Soviet Union's viewpoint on this and explained our new proposals directed at ending the nuclear arms race and drastically reducing nuclear arms, renouncing the creation of space strike arms, strengthening security in every way, and developing mutually advantageous cooperation in Europe. In short, we propose to make a drastic turn from confrontation to the easing of tension.

It is not by chance that I now mention Europe. That continent was the seat of two world wars and once again it has found itself harnessed to a militaristic chariot filled this time with nuclear munitions. For this reason I believe the situation in Europe cannot leave the states directly adjoining it indifferent either. I have in mind, first of all, the non-European Mediterranean countries. As I see it, understanding is growing there of the interconnection between security in the Mediterranean and the situation in Europe.

Among those countries Libya holds a special place. Its anti-imperialist policy, its contribution to the solution of acute international problems, the important role it plays in the Non-aligned Movement are highly appreciated in the Soviet Union. As a Mediterranean state Libya exerts a steadily growing influence on the state of affairs in that region.

It now comes out in full voice against aggressive imperialist policy in respect to the Maghreb and the Arab world as a whole, against plans to turn the Mediterranean into an arena of confrontation. This obviously is not to the liking of some people and it is not by chance that lately Libya has become more than once the target of military provocations and rude pressure.

Guiding itself by the general principles of its foreign policy the Soviet Union sincerely strives for the seats of tension in the Mediterranean to be liquidated by peaceful political means. We stand for continuing the drawing together of positions, for facilitating more actively the search for a settlement of regional problems at the negotiating table, and for protecting the sovereign rights of states and peoples subjected to pressure and flagrant interference in their internal affairs.

Together with other Warsaw Pact states, the Soviet Union comes out for renunciation of the deployment of nuclear arms on the territory of non-nuclear Mediterranean countries and for the adoption by nuclear powers of the commitment not to use nuclear arms against any Mediterranean country that does not allow the stationing of such arms on its territory. We have long declared for the withdrawal of nuclear-capable ships from the Mediterranean sea.

The Soviet Union also comes out for spreading to this area military-technical confidence-building measures in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act that have already proven their worth in world practice. A limitation of naval activity and naval armaments in the region would, as it appears to us, play a positive role.

The question of banning chemical weapons has been appearing lately on the agenda with all urgency and agitating minds. The idea of creating a zone free from chemical weapons in central Europe is now being discussed as a step in this direction.

But, perhaps this idea is applicable to the Mediterranean area as well; then to the African Continent as a whole? It is obvious, for instance, that the use of chemical weapons in the Mediterranean basin, one of the most densely populated areas of the world, would pose a tremendous danger.

The situation in the Middle East is one of the worst bleeding wounds in the present-day world. Having the support of the United States, Israel now no longer limits itself to aggressive actions against neighboring states. Cynically flouting all norms of international law it made a bandit raid against the capital of Tunisia, a sovereign Arab country and a member of the United Nations organisation situated more than 2,000 kilometers away from Israel's borders.

As we see it, the question of unity of action by Arab countries acquires special importance in conditions of such arrogant actions by Israel in respect to Arab states and the increasingly intensive attempts by its patrons to replace a genuine search for peace in the Middle East with all sorts of variants of separate deals.

By acting separately, it is hardly possible to count on a settlement that would meet the interests of all Arabs on the attainment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

We continue to be convinced this aim can be achieved only by collective efforts.

Why is the Soviet Union so persistently upholding the proposal to convene an international conference on the Middle East? Not at all because we, as some are contending, hope to outdo somebody at that conference and get some one-sided advantages. The Soviet Union has no such designs.

We support the conference for the simple reason that it is actually the only reasonable and effective way of putting an end to the perennial state of war in the Middle East and establishing lasting peace there; moreover, of achieving this without further bloodshed, without intrigues and secret deals by some behind the backs of others, with due account for the lawful interests of all interested sides without exception. Such is the real essence of our stand on this question.

Dear friends,

Permit me, in conclusion, to express confidence that our meetings and talks will promote the further deepening of friendly Soviet-Libyan relations, the strengthening of unity of action by forces of progress in the struggle for peace and international security.

In conclusion, Mikhail Gorbachev wished health to Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi and all the Libyan guests and hailed the strengthening and development of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Libyan peoples.

A reply speech was made by Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi.

After expressing profound gratitude for the hospitality which reflects the warm relations established between the two countries' peoples, M. al-Qadhdhafi thanked M.S. Gorbachev for the warm words and high appraisal of Soviet-Libyan relations, which he shares. I hope, M. al-Qadhdhafi said, that our visit will influence the further development of relations between Libya and the USSR. On behalf of all the revolutionary forces of the Arab people, I would like to express gratitude for the stance which the Soviet nation has taken and continues to take toward Arab problems.

During the talks we had an opportunity to discuss the dangerous situation which has taken shape in the world and express our joint concern at the danger which now threatens it as a result of imperialism's policy.

The time has come for an effective pooling of efforts by all progressive countries in the struggle against it. Our countries play an important role in opposing imperialists reaction's intrigues.

M. al-Qadhdhafi went on to note that the Libyan revolution struck a palpable blow against imperialism and deprived it of its most important Mediterranean base. Libya helps and supports national liberation movements throughout the world and invariably expresses solidarity with all victims of imperialist encroachments.

M. al-Qadhdhafi expressed confidence in imperialism's inevitable defeat, both ideological and political, and stressed the objective character of the alliance between imperialist reaction and Zionism. This misanthropic theory is the basis of Israeli society. It is therefore quite natural that the alliance between imperialism and Zionism should be opposed by the Soviet Union, Libya, and all the world's progressive forces.

Despite the unanimous condemnation of Israel's aggressive course by the world public and by such an authoritative organization as the United Nations, the Zionists are continuing their provocative actions. Near East peace will remain threatened until that policy is ended.

The Libyan revolution's leader rated highly the heroic struggle waged against the Israeli aggressors by the Palestinian patriots, who have an inalienable right to their native land.

The Israeli State's daily activity shows how hostile it is to the neighboring Arab countries and how much it is in conflict with peace in this region and international security as a whole. This was convincingly demonstrated by the Israeli aggressors' recent bandit attack on Tunisia and bombing of a sovereign state's territory.

In this connection, M. al-Qadhdhafi expressed deep indignation at the stance adopted on this question by the U.S. Administration. Unlike all progressive forces, which have sided with Tunisia as the object of aggression, the United States sided with Israel; supporting and defending its piratical action. This demonstrates that U.S. imperialism is ready to give its prior blessing to all the Israeli's criminal actions.

Israel's policy, he said, is dangerously exacerbating an already tense situation in the world today, seriously complicating Soviet-U.S. relations, and it could cause world catastrophe. That is why we so resolutely condemn Israel's aggressive course and state that we side with the struggle of all who oppose the imperialist-Zionist plot.

We followed attentively M.S. Gorbachev's visit to France, M. al-Qadhdhafi continued. Libya supports the extensive and constructive program put forward by the Soviet leader. We consider quite fair the Soviet proposals to put an end to the nuclear arms race, considerably reduce nuclear armaments, and end the testing of all types of nuclear weapons. In our region and on the international level, Libya will give full and resolute support to the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives.

The speaker went on to dwell on the fruitful development of Libyan-Soviet cooperation, which has received new impetus as a result of the present visit. Our cooperation is strengthened, he said, by the common tasks and goals facing us. We note with satisfaction that the defense of Libya's national interests is in full accord with Soviet policy. That is why we are convinced that our multifaceted ties have by no means exhausted their potential and will continue to develop and strengthen. Cooperation between Libya and the USSR is not seasonal in character and does not depend on rapidly changing circumstances. Its strength lies in the fact that it relies on common aims and is based on the principles of mutual respect and noninterference in each other's affairs. I would like to assure you once more of the durability and indestructibility of our relations.

In conclusion M. al-Qadhdhafi proposed a toast in honor of the further development and flowering of Libyan-Soviet cooperation and friendship.

The speeches by Comrades Mikhail Gorbachev and Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi were heard with much attention and received with prolonged applause.

The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day, the Libyan revolution's leader visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath.

A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

Leaders Receive Delegation

PM140929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting took place 12 October between Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Sergey Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defence; and Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution; Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, member of the revolutionary leadership and commander in chief of the armed forces; and 'Ali abd al-Salim al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee for the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau who are accompanying him on his official friendly visit to the USSR.

An exchange of opinions on a number of questions of Soviet-Libyan cooperation in various fields was continued during the friendly meeting.

The meeting was attended by O.G. Peresypkin, USSR ambassador to Libya and by M. (KH.) Sha'ban, secretary of the Libyan people's bureau people's committee in the USSR.

Soviet-Libyan Agreements Signed

LD141103 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 14 TASS -- Soviet-Libyan documents have been signed in the Kremlin today.

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and leader of the Libyan revolution Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi have signed a long-term program for the development of economic, scientific-technical, and trade cooperation between the USSR and the Libyan Jamahiriya.

A protocol on political consultations between the two countries and a consular convention have been signed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Relations of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya al 'Ab al-Salam al-Turayki.

Present at the signing on the Soviet side were: Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Chebrikov, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Sokolov, Yeltsin, Zaykov, Zimuanin, Kapitonov, Nikonov, Rusakov; Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR council of Ministers; ministers of the USSR; chairmen of USSR state committees; and other officials.

On the Libyan side were: Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the armed forces, member of the revolutionary leadership; engineer 'Abd al-Majid Qa'ud, secretary of atomic energy; engineer Jum'a Arbash, secretary for electricity; 'Umar al-Muntasir, secretary for heavy industries; Fawzi Shakshuki, secretary for the economy, planning, and oil.

Al-Qadhdhafi News Conference

LD 141041 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 14 TASS -- Relations between the Soviet Union and Libya will receive further development as a result of the signing of a long-term agreement in Moscow on economic, scientific, technical, and trade cooperation, stated Mu'ammār al-Qadhdhafi, the head of a Libyan delegation, the leader of the Libyan revolution, who was here on an official friendly visit. He addressed Soviet and foreign journalists at a press conference today. The Libyan leader said Libya fully supports the Soviet proposals concerning the normalization of the situation in the Mediterranean area, including a withdrawal of nuclear-weapons-carrying ships from there, and making it a genuine sea of peace.

Touching upon the conflict in the Middle East and on ways to settle it, Mu'ammār al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that Libya regards with respect the Soviet Middle East initiative. He voiced satisfaction with the fact that the Soviet Union will be among participants in the suggested international conference for a settlement of the Middle East problem.

In answer to questions about the terrorists acts committed in the Middle East of late, the Libyan leader said that Libya and the Soviet Union condemned the Israeli air raid on sovereign Tunisia. He recalled in this connection that the United States was the only country to support Israel's piratic action from the very outset. He also condemned the interception of the Egyptian passenger airliner by U.S. fighters, describing the action as a manifestation of Washington's irresponsible policy. The aggressive imperialist policy of the USA and the expansionist course of Israel, the Libyan leader emphasized, pose a serious threat to peace in the Middle East.

Answering the question about the kidnapping of the four staff members of Soviet institutions in Lebanon, Mu'ammār al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that it was organized by the forces of world imperialism and Zionism and that the action is aimed at undermining Soviet-Arab friendship. He said a joint Libyan-Syria commission was set up and is functioning with a view to saving the Soviet citizens.

Touching upon the question of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, the head of the Libyan delegation pointed out that Libya and the Soviet Union unceasingly make efforts to bring about an end to that war. He also expressed Libya's readiness to take concrete measures on its part to achieve national reconciliation in the Republic of Chad.

Delegation Departs

LD141018 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 14 TASS -- Leader of the Libyan revolution Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhdhafi has left the Soviet Union today. He was on an official friendly visit in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At the airport he was seen off by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR defence minister, other officials.

TV Coverage of Departure

LD150033 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report]

[Text] Today Mu'ammr al-Qadhafi left the Soviet Union. The streets and squares along which the motorcade with its honorary escorts of motorcyclists passed to the airport were decorated with the state flags of the two countries and with banners of greetings. At Vnukovo Moscow Airport, Mu'ammr al-Qadhafi was seen off by Comrades Gromyko, Aliyev, Shevardnadze, Ponomarev, Sokolov. [video shows Al-Qadhafi walking onto airfield with Gromyko beside him]

The head of the guard of honor saluted. [video shows Al-Qadhafi saluting with Gromyko beside him, Aliyev, Ponomarev, Shevardnadze in background, followed by shots of troops standing at attention while Soviet national anthem is played] The national anthems of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the Soviet Union were played. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Mu'ammr al-Qadhafi reviewed the Soviet troops. [video shows them walking along line]

The guests were also seen off by Comrade Salimov, Deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees and other officials. [video shows al-Qadhafi shaking hands with line of officials standing to the side on the airfield and then shaking hands with people in the crowd] Among those present were the heads of diplomatic missions of a number of countries accredited to the Soviet Union. The leader of the Libyan revolution was greeted by working people of Moscow and Libyan students studying in Moscow higher education institutes. The solemn departure ceremony ended with a march-past by the guard of honor [video shows march-past] as he entered the plane, Soviet leaders warmly said goodbye to Mu'ammr al-Qadhafi. [video shows Al-Qadhafi shaking hands with Gromyko and other officials, walking up steps to plane as Gromyko, Aliyev, Shevardnadze, and Ponomarev are seen waving].

Al-Qadhafi Cables Thanks

LD142206 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2128 GMT 14 Oct 85

[From the "NOVOSTI" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammr al-Qadhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, sent a telegram from on board his aircraft to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko in which he expressed profound gratitude for the hospitality and cordial reception. We view most positively the results of this meeting, which has opened up a new stage in the history of the development of friendship and cooperation between our countries, the telegram says.

ARMS REPORTED AS GOAL OF AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT

LD121808 Kuwait KUNA in English 1709 GMT 12 Oct 85

[By 'Abd al-Wahab al-Khashan]

[Text] Moscow, Oct 12 (KUNA) -- Libyan leader Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's basic goal behind his Moscow visit is to expedite delivery of Soviet advanced weaponry, according to reliable sources here Saturday [12 October].

They affirmed to KUNA that the arms shipment requested by Libya, during frequent secret visits to Moscow by a number of senior officials topped by second man in command 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, was the main reason behind Al-Qadhdhafi's trip.

The armaments include modern naval vessels in addition to advanced Sukhoi, MIG-27, 29 and even 31 warplanes which the Soviet Union had reportedly sold to India.

They further include a modern radar early warning network and air-air, air-to-land and land-to-air missiles.

Big numbers of Libyan Navy cadres are presently training in the Soviet Baltic republics.

The sources, meanwhile, said that the Libyan leader will leave Moscow for an unknown destination on a two-day hunting trip and will return at dawn Monday to hold a press conference, the first of its kind for an Arab leader for years.

They added that Al-Qadhdhafi's meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev focussed on issues in which both countries maintain different stands, the sources underlined.

They elaborated that these include Libyan-Tunisian relations, the Libyan stand toward the ongoing Iraq-Iran war, and the emergence of anti-Soviet elements in Lebanon as displayed in the Soviet hostages issue in Beirut and a possible Libyan role in releasing them.

They elaborated that these ongoing Iraq-Iran war, and the emergence of anti-Soviet elements in Lebanon as displayed in the Soviet hostages issue in Beirut and a possible Libyan role in releasing them.

A friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries was further reviewed, according to the sources, who noted, however, that discussions of the issue will be continued on Monday due to the presence of certain points of difference.

The two parties will not sign the treaty during the visit, the sources emphasized without giving reasons.

SYRIANS REPOREDLY TO RECEIVE NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD121402 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1315 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Beirut, 12 Oct (KUNA) -- The Lebanese magazine AL-NAHAR AL-ARABI WA AL-DAWLI reports in today's issue that "the USSR is moving [yatawajjah] toward supplying Syria with nuclear weapons."

Quoting the ambassador of an Arab Gulf country in the Syrian capital, the magazine says that Syrian Defense Minister Lt Gen Mustafa Talas had disclosed recently that the USSR has decided to supply Syria with "nuclear weapons".

The magazine quotes the ambassador as saying that "this matter has become almost definite and that Syrian specialists will be leaving for the USSR to train on this type of weapons."

TASS REPORTS OPENING OF CPSU CC PLENUM

LD150810 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union opened here today.

Plenum Agenda

LD150814 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee opened here today. The following items are on its agenda for discussion:

On the draft new edition of the programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union;

On changes in the CPSU rules;

On the draft main guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and in the period to the year 2000.

A report on these questions was made by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

Draft CPSU Program Discussed

PM141802 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "In the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A session of the CPSU Central Committee commission to prepare a new edition of the CPSU Program was held 14 October under the chairmanship of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev.

Commission members G.M. Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board; P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; S.A. Shalayev, AUCCTU chairman; and A.V. Vlasov, first secretary of the Rostov CPSU Obkom, participated in the discussion of the draft new edition of the program which has been prepared.

The commission deemed it expedient to submit the draft it has elaborated for examination by a regular CPSU Central Committee plenum.

TALYZIN REPLACES BAYBAKOV AS GOSPLAN CHIEF

LD141519 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Talyzin, Nikolay Vladimirovich, to the post of first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee of the USSR, releasing him from the job of deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Baybokov, Nikolay Konstantinovich, from the job of deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee in connection with his retirement on pension.

USSR MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS REPORTED

PM141313 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR; OTDEL PERVYY in Russian no. 25, 1985, carries on pages 471 and 472 respectively an 11 July Council of Ministers resolution on the appointment of A.V. Ignatenko as deputy minister of the USSR Meat and Dairy Industry in place of YU.A. Krokha, who is being retired on health grounds; and a 23 July Council of Ministers resolution on the appointment of O.G. Gavrilov as deputy minister of the Electrical Equipment Industry. Both resolutions are signed by Council of Ministers Chairman N. Tikhonov and Administrator of Affairs M. Smirnyukov.

GROMYKO PRESENTS STATE HONORS TO DYMSHITS, OTHERS

LD141733 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] In the Kremlin today, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, handed state awards to a group of party and administrative workers.

Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; Comrade Chervonenko, chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; and obkom first secretaries: of Kostroma oblast, Comrade Balandin; of Murmansk oblast, Comrade Ptitsyn; of Leningrad oblast, Comrade Solovyev; of the Chechen-Ingush ASSR, Comrade Fateyev, received Orders of Lenin. Comrade Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received the Order of October revolution; Comrade Chernyy, first secretary of the Khabarovsk Kraykom, received the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko warmly congratulated the award recipients. The recipients expressed their cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government for the high appreciation of their labor.

SOVIET ATTITUDE TO TERRORISM NOTED

LD132142 Moscow World Service in English 0001 GMT 13 Oct 85

[From the 'Moscow Mailbag' program presented by Joe Adamov]

[Text] [Unidentified female voice] What is your attitude to terrorism?

[Adamov] What is our attitude? Even before the revolution, the founder of our nation and our party, Vladimir Lenin, said that terrorism is not the path that we will follow, and we have been true to his behest because terrorism does not achieve any goals. We are for revolution, yes. We support the national liberation movements, yes. But on the other hand, don't forget that your country too was born of revolution.

I personally believe that the world community should take very stringent measures against kidnappings, against bombings, hijacking of planes, oh yes, and of cruise ships -- what will they think of next? But of course, since we're on this subject, it is wrong to call people who fight for their home, for their lives, for the lives of their families, for a way of life which they have chosen, such as the Sandinists, for instance, to call these people terrorists and to call the real terrorists, the contras, to call them freedom fighters.

Now let's not get our terminology mixed up. Hijackers are hijackers, irrespective of the aims or the goals by which they may be guided. Let me give you an example. Two hijackers, the Brazinskis, father and son, hijacked a plane in the Soviet Union, wounded two of the crew and killed a young girl, a flight attendant. They ended up in the United States but were never returned to the country where the crime was committed or were never tried in the United States. Now such an attitude to criminals only breeds more actions of a similar kind.

PRAVDA REPORTS LATEST ISSUE OF KOMMUNIST

PM131730 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Journal's Latest Issue"]

[Text] Issue no. 14 of KOMMUNIST, the CPSU Central Committee theoretical and political journal, has been published. It opens with an editorial entitled "To Look After and Augment Socialist Property."

It carries M.S. Gorbachev's speeches at the party and economic aktiv conferences in Tyumen and Tselinograd, at the meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with production pacemakers, on French television, and at the meeting with French parliamentarians.

The following articles are carried under the rubric "Toward the 27th Party Congress": "Concerned About Scientific and Technical Progress" by U. Protopopov, first secretary of Moscow City's Leninskiy CPSU Raykom; the editorial article "Modern Rural Labor and Its Problems"; "A Word About Criticism" by N. Proshunin; and "The Collective Guarantees" by Yu. Konishchev.

The journal carries the articles "The Past and We" by Yu. Afanasyev and "Communists Meet" by V. Trubnikov, as well as critical and bibliographic materials.

LATE REPORT: CPSU CC ANNOUNCES NEW APPOINTMENTS

LD151201 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 15 Oct 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee plenum organizational issues were examined. The plenum elected Comrade Talyzin candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The plenum relieved Comrade Ryzhkov from his duties as secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in connection with his appointment as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. A decision was taken on relieving Comrade Tikhonov from his duties as member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo in connection with his retirement on health grounds. Here the CPSU Central Committee plenum completed its work.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON CONSUMER GOODS PROGRAM

PM101531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For Soviet Man"]

[Text] Lenin's party, the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum noted, sees the supreme point of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development in steadily and gradually improving the people's welfare, improving all aspects of Soviet people's life, and creating favorable conditions for perfecting the individual.

Yesterday the press published the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere for 1986-2000, approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. It provides for the all-around increase of the production of consumer goods, the expansion of their range, and the improvement of their quality, and the development of services and concentrates the efforts of all sectors on resolving immediate and long-term tasks in this matter. The projected plans are based on the active use of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and the introduction of modern manufacturing methods and leading methods of labor.

Impressive prospects are opened up. The production of nonfood goods will increase 30 percent in 1990 compared with this year and will have approximately doubled in the year 2000. The population will start to receive a far greater quantity of textiles, clothing, footwear, cultural and consumer, and household goods. Whereas now there are 96 television sets for every 100 families, for instance, by the end of the next 5-year plan there will be 108 television sets and by the year 2000 there will be 135. The corresponding figures for refrigerators are 90, 94, and 112, for washing machines they are 70, 72, and 93, and for electric vacuum cleaners 39, 49, 65. A course has been steered toward paying paramount attention to new articles of improved quality.

Trade will make rapid headway. Trade collectives are called on to ensure a fundamental improvement in services for the population, sharply enhance the sector's impact on the formation of the range and improvement of the quality of the articles produced by industry, and persistently introduce into daily practice progressive forms of service which are convenient for the customer and which substantially reduce the time spent on acquiring goods. The material-technical base will be further consolidated and improved. As early as the end of the next 5-year period the amount of trading area per 1,000 inhabitants in cities should be increased to 200 square meters and in rural areas to 210 square meters. As of 1990 it is planned to satisfy in full working people's needs for public catering at their work place.

The comprehensive program pays just as serious attention toward the development of all types of paid service for the population. By 2000 their volume will have more than doubled, and that includes an increase of 30-40 percent in the next 5-year plan. But it is not just a matter of quantitative indicators. It is very important to expand by every means the range of services on offer, to be concerned that people everywhere can obtain those services which are in heightened demand. That means, for instance, access for broad strata of the population to services like the repair of apartment, the construction of huts on collective garden plots, and the hire of various complicated household appliances, touring equipment, and sports goods.

Much has to be done to improve the quality of service and its standard. This applies not only to consumer services but also to those operations for which payment is made and which must be performed for the population by municipal services enterprises, transport organizations, cultural, sports, and health institutions, and so forth.

Ensuring the accelerated development of the production of consumer goods and the services sphere is the key task of party, Soviet, and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations. The efforts of ministries and departments should be focused on the implementation of the targets envisaged. Everyone involved in fulfilling the projected plans must bear in mind that concern for the people's welfare is a policy provision of Lenin's party and must spare no effort to fill it with increasingly profound and specific content.

The working people's growing requirements and the increase in their monetary revenue require the restructuring of the planning and management of the production of consumer goods and the services sphere, the more effective use of the socialist economy's potential for the constant improvement of the people's well-being, and the improvement of the socialist way of life. The solution of the tasks of fundamentally improving the range and quality of goods and services is impossible without the swift restructuring of enterprises of the services sectors, without the improvement of the use of production capacities and the commissioning of new ones, without the enhanced effectiveness of capital investments, which should be channelled primarily into the retooling and modernization of existing establishments.

Constant attention must be paid to the improvement of the work of enterprises and organizations which provide trade, consumer, and other services, and it is essential to seek to bring them close to people's places of residence, work, and study. The machine building ministries have a lot to do to accelerate the production of modern units and manufacturing lines for the production and sale of goods and for the fitting out of public catering and services sphere enterprises and to improve the technical standard and reliability of equipment and spare parts for it. Our science has a great and responsible part to play here.

Success in implementing the tasks set by the party is decided by people and by their preparedness and attitude toward labor. Ministries and departments responsible for training specialists and local party and soviet organs are called on to provide the service sectors more fully with skilled cadres capable of mastering new equipment and technology and with a knowledge of love for their job. Concern must be constantly displayed for them, suitable production and socioconsumer conditions must be created, and they must be helped to improve their qualifications. The party and soviet organs of republics, krais, and oblasts which bear full responsibility to the party for the population's increasingly full provisions with high-quality goods and services, are called on to organize socialist competition everywhere among collectives for a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress and the successful implementation of the comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production and the services sphere. May it be militant and effective and help to put new reserves at the service of the cause.

KARAVAYEV URGES CONSTRUCTION REORGANIZATION

PM091630 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 3 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by USSR Minister of Construction G. Karavayev: "Reorganizing Means Improving"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on further developing industrialization and raising labor productivity in capital construction outlines colossal new tasks for construction workers and all participants in the investment process. Extensive work on the retooling of construction organizations and construction industry enterprises, the introduction of new technologies, and enhancement of the technical standard of construction production is getting under way. At the same time, work is continuing on the implementation of earlier directives covering a wide range of questions of construction, design work, and improved labor remuneration.

After the publication of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning, Organization, and Management in Capital Construction" the ministry drew up and is implementing a wide range of measures concerning all spheres.

With the aim of improving the supply system, production-and-acquisition trusts have been established in a number of territorial construction organizations, making it possible to bring under one roof the acquisition of centrally allocated materials, the production of components, and deliveries of complete sets of materials and structures to construction sites. A number of steps have been taken to increase deliveries of packaged and containerized materials to construction sites and to improve supplies of complete sets of production equipment. Almost two-thirds of the ministry's housebuilding combines are working on integral-process flow-line contracts spanning the entire production, transportation, and construction cycle.

Last year the ministry's organizations commissioned 27 percent more production capacities under the national economic plan than in 1983. The 5-year plan for the commissioning of housing, schools, hospitals, nurseries, and polyclinics will be fulfilled successfully.

The ministry regards the further streamlining of the management structure as one of the key areas of its work at present.

During the first 4 years of the 11th 5-year plan the number of production subdivisions within the ministry was reduced by 12 trusts, 49 construction and installation administrations and mobile mechanized columns, 13 financially autonomous sections, and 100 sections run by foremen. In addition 11 production equipment supply administrations, 4 service stations, 17 industrial enterprises, and 2 production associations were abolished as independent units.

These measures have made it possible to increase the average annual production load of trusts and administrations and to reduce the management apparatus by more than 18,000 people and the cost of its maintenance by almost R41 million. This work is continuing.

However, the reorganization of the management structure is not confined merely to cuts in the apparatus and in the number of subdivisions. Our work in this field has a wider scope.

Take, for instance, the organization of construction in rural areas and especially in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. Today like demands that rural construction be regarded as an integral part of the unified economic complex. But what kind of unity can there be when up to a dozen contractors for the Interkolkhoz Construction Organization, Ministry of Rural Construction, general construction ministries, and Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and also kolkhozes and sovkhozes themselves, are building in a given oblast, kray, or autonomous republic. And each contractor has his own production base and transport facilities, his own construction machinery, and all kinds of workshops.

And, of course, each subdivision has its own leading, economic, administrative, and technical cadres. No one has calculated how many people are superfluous. But that is not the only problem. Too many cooks spoil the broth. And it is not surprising that contrasts abound in rural construction; side by side with modern, economic layout and design decisions there are obsolete ones.

All this points to the following conclusion: In oblasts, krays, autonomous republics which are not subdivided into oblasts, construction should, as a rule, be conducted by a single general construction ministry. The aforementioned resolution makes provision for this solution. However, it is extremely difficult to put into practice because sometimes local party and soviet organs refuse to abolish a small organization, or because various departments which have construction subdivisions which duplicate each other's work in a given region object to their merger.

I will cite an example. In the small town of Kozmodemyansk, Mari ASSR, there are two construction administrations and two mobile mechanized columns, which operate under the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of Construction, the RSFSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction, and the RSFSR Kolkhoz Construction Association. Our ministry and the city party and soviet organs have proposed more than once that these subdivisions be amalgamated. We were furthermore prepared to agree to the establishment of a unified territorial organization both as part of our ministry and as part of the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction. However, the latter rejected this proposal.

However, the advisability of the establishment of a single territorial organization within a region is indicated not only by logic but also by experience. In 3 of the 33 oblasts and union republics where subdivisions of the USSR Ministry of Construction operate, namely in the Latvian and Estonian republics and Leningrad Oblast, construction is conducted largely by a single territorial contracting organization.

The powerful production base of general construction organizations gives a qualitatively new impetus to rural construction. This is eloquently borne out by the example of the Non-Chernozem zone, for instance. In most of its oblasts general construction subdivisions carry out considerably more work than certain organizations of the RSFSR Ministry of Rural Construction specially established for this purpose.

The Georgian SSR furnishes an even more convincing example. There the republic ministries of construction and rural construction have recently been merged. As a result eight trusts and housebuilding combines have been abolished and 1,145 management apparatus employees released. Rural construction workers have gained free access to a powerful production base and are successfully fulfilling their targets. Similar decisions may well be adopted in other parts of the country. They promise great advantages for both construction workers and the national economy as a whole. In addition to simplifying sector management, they create favorable conditions locally for merging small enterprises, abolishing subdivisions which duplicate each other's functions, reducing the size of the administrative and management apparatus, amalgamating the production base, and improving technology, technical decisions, and construction and installation work itself. Furthermore, the planning of capital construction for a single territorial contracting organization makes it possible to pay immeasurably greater attention to the clients' wishes, to coordinate their needs with the construction workers' possibilities, and to ensure a balanced development on the region's economy.

This is why we supported without hesitation the proposal of Kalinin, Kirov, Novgorod, and other oblast local organs to establish single territorial main construction administrations there on the basis of existing USSR Ministry of Construction, USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, and RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction contracting organizations.

The structural reorganization is closely linked with questions of material incentives. This year the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU adopted a resolution on improving the system of labor remuneration and material incentives in the construction industry. It makes provision for measures aimed at further enhancing the economic interest of contracting organizations' labor collectives in improving their work results. Nonetheless, progress is too slow in many questions relating to the system of labor remuneration and its widespread application.

Take, for instance the relatively large category of foremen and work superintendents. They bear the main burden of the organization of work actually at the site and are entirely responsible for the state of affairs.

"Just take a look at the payroll," wrote Ivan Penkov, Vladpromstroy Trust work superintendent and winner of the USSR Council of Ministers prize, in a SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA article entitled "Concerns of a Work Superintendent." "What is the position of the work superintendent? There are 250 workers in my section, for instance. I work side by side with work superintendents of our subcontracting organizations who are in charge of 4-25 people... But there is no difference between my pay and the pay of a colleague from the Tsentroelektromontazh trust."

And this is really true. Yet knowing this, and fully understanding work superintendents and foremen, there is nothing I, as minister, can do to help them. I have no power to increase these workers' salaries or to fix them according to the size of the section entrusted to them; this kind of rating does not exist. Experience and production practice show that it is absolutely vital to establish order in the salary scales of work superintendents and foremen.

Another point. In connection with the increasing amounts of work carried out by general construction subdivisions in rural areas, we believe that additional payments for working away from home should be extended to all bottom-level subdivisions engaged in rural construction in all parts of the country.

In the endeavor to improve the economic mechanism a large-scale economic experiment implemented on a trial basis in the Main Administration for Construction in Western Regions of the RSFSR is expected to yield important results. It concerns the construction of a number of "turnkey" projects, with the economic activity of all the main administration's organizations and enterprises being placed on a fully self-financing footing. As is known, the experiment is being implemented in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution of 29 April 1984. The statute for holding this experiment makes provision for an expansion of the rights and independence of the main administration in resolving economic questions. Its main long-term tasks are defined in the "Intensification-90" comprehensive program for economic and social development. The experience gained by the main administration will make it possible to find the most rational ways of enhancing the efficiency of construction organizations both through improved design decisions and through the mobilization of internal reserves for construction production.

We regard streamlining the management structure and improving the entire economic mechanism as one of the main avenues of improving construction workers' work.